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Cubans Sail

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For Exodus

Reuters

Trip to Moscow

The Minister of State, Bertrand

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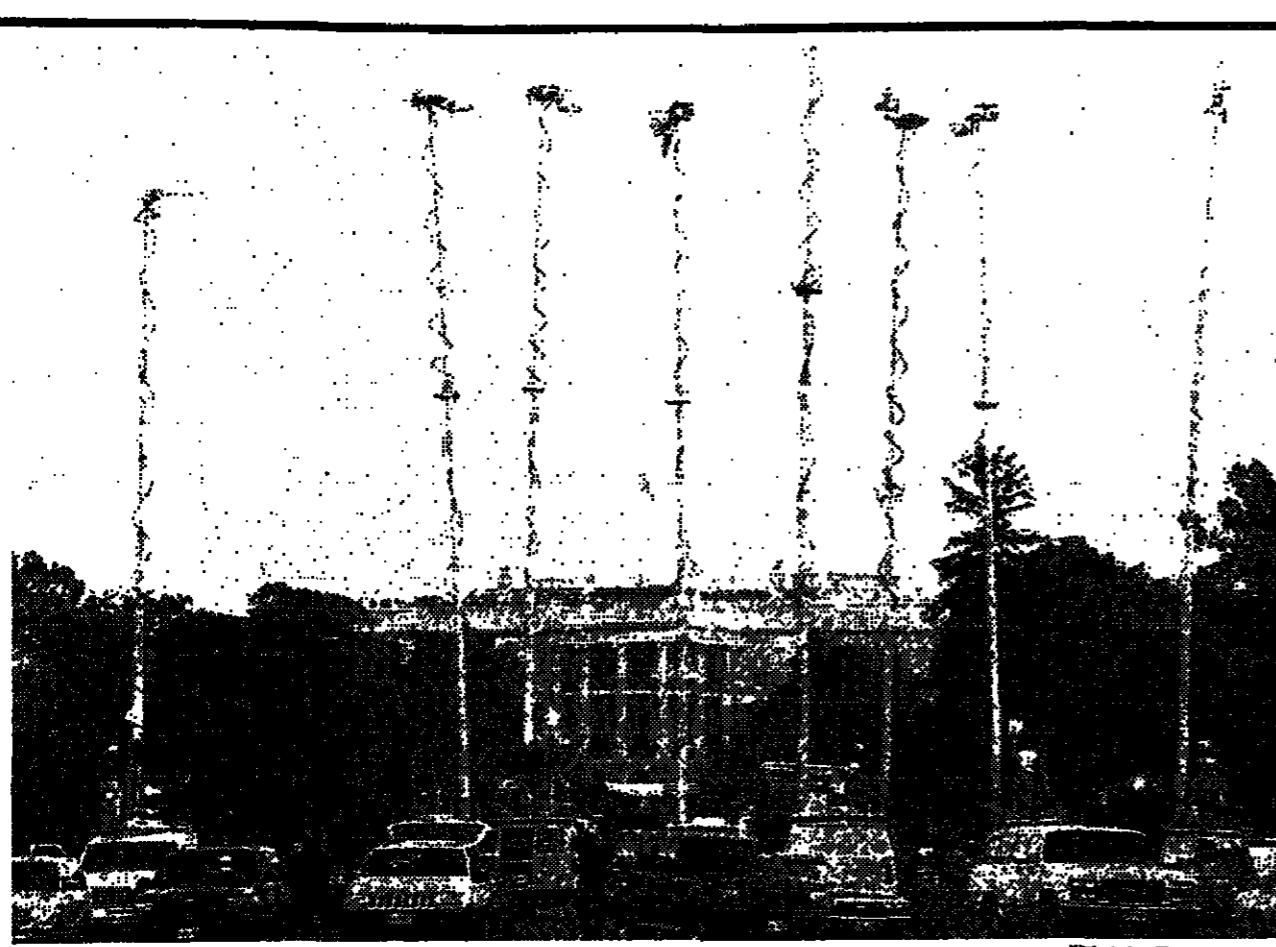
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TV satellite trucks setting up outside the White House to report on the crash of the plane on the South Lawn.

Police Say Pilot Had Prior Mental Illness

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The pilot of the plane that crashed onto the White House grounds Monday had "a prior history of mental illness," investigators said.

A Secret Service spokesman, Carl Meyer, identified the pilot who died in the crash as Frank Eugene Corder, 38, and added: "Preliminary investigation has determined that Corder has a prior history of mental illness."

Mr. Meyer said the reports of Mr. Corder's mental illness could include anything from "a diagnosis of paranoid schizophrenia to alcoholism" and would be one of the points to be determined by the inquiry.

Mr. Corder's family has said that he had an alcohol problem.

Mr. Meyer said at a White House briefing that it appeared the single-engine plane flown by Mr. Corder had been stolen from the Harford County airport in Maryland on Sunday night.

The authorities said Mr. Corder was a freight truck driver at Baltimore International Airport. Relatives said he had been distraught over the death of his father and the recent breakup of his marriage.

John Corder, 41, said he had not talked with his brother since his brother moved out of the Perry Point, Maryland, house he shared with his wife, Lydia, three weeks ago. The couple had no children.

John Corder said his brother had never been in any trouble with the authori-

ties and had no strong political beliefs.

Mr. Meyer said no evidence had been found of a political motive, but he said he believed the suspect had a criminal record because Baltimore police had provided a picture of him.

Secret Service and FBI agents spent most of the morning at the Harford County airport, where a Cessna 150 trainer aircraft was missing, according to the president of a private group that owns the airport.

Joe Kesser, 71, the airfield's flight instructor and manager, said he remembered giving Mr. Corder a flying lesson about two years ago, but that he terminated the lessons when a state policeman told him the man had a drug problem.

(AP, Reuters)

BREACH: How Did Pilot Get Past Security to Crash at White House?

Continued from Page 1

ly, any suspicion of an organized attempt on the president's life, or terrorism.

A Secret Service spokesman, Carl Meyer, said that immediately after the crash, agents at the White House did not know whether the pilot had had a heart attack, whether the plane had run out of gas or whether the crash was meant as a diversion.

The wreckage was searched and no explosives or weapons were found, Mr. Meyer said.

Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, whose department oversees the Secret Service, ordered a full inquiry into Secret Service methods and procedures, to be concluded in 90 days.

According to initial reports, the pilot stole the aircraft Sunday night, did not file a required flight plan, and flew low to avoid radar detection by controllers at

National Airport, just a few miles away across the Potomac River.

The pilot took off from a small regional airport north of Baltimore and eventually passed over the city at a very low level before the plane skidded across the lawn, crashing into trees along the way.

Unconfirmed reports suggested that the Secret Service, which is said to maintain anti-aircraft batteries on the White House roof, detected the plane 14 seconds before it hit. It then flipped over and came to rest against the ground-floor office window of the president's doctor.

White House sources told news agencies that security forces had fired no shots at the plane as it came down, but Mr. Meyer refused to confirm that. A witness on the ground, Adolphus Roberts, said the craft had been quiet as it passed overhead and seemed to have glided into the White House, with only wingtip lights visible.

The crash immediately placed a spotlight on the Secret Service, its security operations at the White House and, in particular, its anti-aircraft contingencies.

Larry Sheafe, a former deputy director of the Secret Service, said on CNN that speculation about the placement of Stinger anti-aircraft missiles atop the White House "could be certainly more than folklore."

But Mr. Sheafe suggested that fully protecting the White House in a major metropolitan area surrounded by numerous small and large airports was a daunting task.

It was unclear early Monday how the White House detected the plane 14 seconds before impact and whether it has an independent radar system capable of detecting low-flying craft. The Secret Service declined to discuss any specific aspect of White House security.

CAIRO: A Deal Emerges

political and social agendas. UN officials say they hope the strategies endorsed by the conference will curb the rate of population growth. They expect a rise in world population to 7.27 billion in the year 2015, an increase from 5.67 billion today. But they warn that if widespread family planning is not available the world's population could jump to 7.92 billion people in 2015 and 12.5 billion in 2050.

The most controversial chapter — which evoked angry exchanges among Islamic and Catholic leaders and many liberal delegates from Western countries — revolved around the chapter on "reproductive rights and reproductive health." The reference to other unions outside of marriage was removed.

Western delegates who supported the clause said the concept was kept because of later references to various forms of family. Muslim states attacked the phrase as endorsing homosexual unions.

Negotiators also agreed on compromise language on the term "fertility regulation," which Vatican officials say can be used to mean abortion. The phrase was dropped for the term "regulation of fertility."

Delegates were also stymied by a demand from several developing countries that families of migrants have the right to be reunited with their families.

The demand, which met strong objections from many Western nations, was dropped. The document instead calls for governments to take special efforts to "enhance the integration of the children of long-term migrants."

About a dozen of the delegates, mostly from the Vatican and Muslim countries, said they were still uncomfortable, but could live with the draft. Vatican officials said they would give their final verdict on the document at the plenary session on Tuesday.

Western delegates and many feminist groups praised the passage of the chapter on reproductive rights.

Success Summary at Cairo

Reuters

Here is a summary of some of the main successes scored by the different parties at the population conference in Cairo:

MUSLIMS

- Inserted a clause saying implementation of the document should be "consistent with respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds" of nations. Islamic groups had warned that the West was using the Cairo conference to impose its views.

- Removed "other unions" as in "marriage and other unions," from the text because they were worried it would give implicit backing to homosexual relationships.

- Removed a passage on sexual rights in the document because they feared it would promote promiscuity.

- Removed a reference to an "alternative to early marriage" for young women because some Muslim states said this would encourage prostitution.

- Changed a call for "equal" treatment in inheritance rights to the less-defined "equitable." Under Islamic law a woman receives only half the legacy her brother receives.

- Won greater emphasis for parental rights

and responsibility over the issue of adolescent sexual health and guidance.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

- Won greater emphasis for passage saying abortion should not be promoted as a method of family planning.

WESTERN GOVERNMENTS AND FEMINISTS

- Won recognition of "unsafe abortion" as a major public health concern and a commitment that governments would deal with its medical complications.

- The focal point of the text, "empowerment of women," stayed at the center of the conference program. It also urged prohibition of "female genital mutilation," or female circumcision, and the condemnation of rape.

- Kept in a reference to reproductive rights of "couples and individuals" against protests from Muslim countries that said the rights should only apply to married couples.

- Western delegates say the text still refers to families "in their various forms," compensating for the loss of the term "other unions."

- Kept out explicit reference to a right for migrant family reunification, which some countries feared would open a deluge of immigrants.

BOMB: Protestant Group Claims Attack in Dublin

Continued from Page 1

until after the device had gone off," he said.

In London, the British government, anxious to reassure Northern Ireland's Protestant majority, issued what appeared to be a veiled plea to the United States against feting Sinn Féin leader, Gerry Adams.

Irish Rail got a telephone warning just about the time the bomb exploded, he added. "We were unable to clear the train

until after the device had gone off," he said.

U.S. authorities don't do anything which would be considered by the majority of Northern Ireland opinion to be damaging to the process," said an aide to Prime Minister John Major.

In their first reaction to the IRA cease-fire, the Ulster Volunteer Force and other paramilitaries demanded reassurances that the cease-fire was permanent.

MERGERS: 3 Food, Pharmaceutical and Financial Companies Announce Major Takeover Operations in U.S.

Continued from Page 1

Bayer lost those rights when its U.S. business was confiscated and later passed on to Sterling.

The company said it would change the name of its North American subsidiaries to Bayer Co. on Aug. 29 for \$2.9 billion.

"This is a special event in the history of our firm," said Manfred Schneider, the chairman of Bayer. "We are pleased that we will now, after 75 years, be able to do business once

more under our company name with the Bayer cross symbol without limitations."

Mr. Schneider said the deal would double Bayer's North American over-the-counter drug business to more than \$600 million.

The pharmaceutical industry in the United States has been going through a wave of consolidation and mergers — including the \$8.5 billion offer last month by American Home

Kohl Sees Chances as Not Bad' In October

Reuters

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl said on Monday his party's chances in a general election Oct. 16 were "not bad," but the opposition Social Democrats said weekend regional elections showed he was losing grip on power.

Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats were returned to office in Saxony with an increased absolute majority on Sunday, but the Social Democrats scored a similar landslide victory in Brandenburg.

The chancellor said the victories reflected the great personal popularity of the two state premiers, Kurt Biedenkopf in Saxony and Manfried Stolpe in Brandenburg.

Mr. Kohl, whose party is focusing its election platform on him, told a news conference that the same "personalization of democratic politics" was occurring at the national level.

Mr. Kohl said nationwide polls gave his party 42 percent or 43 percent of the vote.

"We have a chance to build on this," he said. "The starting position for the CDU in the federal election is not bad."

The opposition seized on the weekend defeat of the liberal Free Democrats, with whom Mr. Kohl has governed in Bonn since 1982, as evidence that his coalition could no longer win a majority.

The only national significance of these elections is that Helmut Kohl is gradually losing his coalition partner," said the Social Democratic shadow finance minister, Oskar Lafontaine.

In both Eastern states, the Free Democrats fell short of the 5 percent hurdle needed to enter Parliament.

However, national opinion polls show support for the Free Democrats ranging from 6 percent to 8 percent.

Party leader and Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel said he was disappointed but insisted that Sunday's results did not mean a similar fate awaited the Free Democrats on Oct. 16.

The chancellor said he would continue to stress that the Socialists had betrayed a postwar consensus among democratic parties by forming a minority government in the Eastern state of Saxony-Anhalt that relies on tacit support from reformed Communists.

Describing this as "one of the most elementary mistakes of the past decade," he renewed his charge that the Socialists planned similar arrangements at the national level.

Germans Scoop Up \$26 Million

The Associated Press

KOBLENZ, Germany — Germany's largest lottery jackpot — worth 41 million Deutsche marks (\$26.5 million) — was won by three groups and a single individual, lottery officials said Monday.

Lottery fever gripped Germany over the past seven weeks as the jackpot ballooned to a record amount. People drove to Germany from neighboring countries to buy tickets at state-sponsored lottery offices. Germans who had never played before also caught the lottery bug.

The winning numbers were pulled Saturday during a live broadcast on the ARD television network.

The super Lotto jackpot

will be split among betting groups in Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg and Hesse states. The individual winner lives in North-Rhine-Westphalia state.

Winners were also announced in the regular lottery — called just Lotto — with 19 groups or individuals sharing 20 million DM.

The five-member betting group in southern Hesse had only played together twice for the huge super Lotto jackpot.

Serb and Muslim-led Bosnian troops clashed in the Bihać

Mitterrand Says He'll Resign If Cancer Becomes Unbearable

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Seeking to reassure French opinion, President François Mitterrand said Monday night that he intended to stay in office until the end of his term in May, but pledged to leave if his cancer became so painful that it impaired his ability to govern.

In 90-minute interview shown live on television, Mr. Mitterrand, looking gaunt, became the first French leader to publicly discuss questions about French acceptance of the Vichy government in occupied France.

Acknowledging that he had been "slow" to realize the implications of Pétain's policies, Mr. Mitterrand denied that his youthful conservatism ever involved anti-Semitism or sympathy for war criminals.

Beyond doubt about his

health, Mr. Mitterrand has been besieged by a swarm of essays and books attacking him as he completes 14 years in power.

This summer he ignored a best-selling exposé, "Mitterrand and the 40 Thieves," in which the rightist author Jean Montaldo linked insider-trading scandals to the French president's inner circle.

But his aloofness cracked over disclosures about his activities 50 years ago, when as a young politician, he gave his allegiance to the collaborationist Vichy government, only belatedly switching to the Resistance.

Breaking a French taboo about the gray area between collaboration and patriotism, a new factual account of the young Mitterrand's maneuvers

is due to be published in its full complexity.

In cooperating with Mr. Pénan, Mr. Mitterrand seems to

have wanted a realistic account before historians could treat this formative period as a cynical pursuit of power.

"Only once did he press his own interpretation," Mr. Pénan said, "asking me to notice that he always worked for social justice, whatever his ideology."

The book depicts Mr. Mitterrand as a politician who, even when he swung over to the Resistance, spent less time sabotaging the Germans than maneuvering for a postwar role.

The disclosures are viewed by Socialists as destroying what little credibility they have left as a party he forged in 1973, with many leaders blaming him for lacking real convictions.

Mr. Mitterrand's political technique, dating from Vichy, involves an almost conspiratorial network of personal friendships, often among his ideological enemies, including René Bousquet, the Vichy police chief. Acquitted in a postwar trial, he continued as a friend of Mr. Mitterrand until the mid-1980s, when new charges surfaced.

Mr. Mitterrand rebuilt charges of anti-Semitism, and Mr. Pénan found no hint of it beyond Mr. Mitterrand's work alongside anti-Semites.

A final reproach is that Mr. Mitterrand's disclosures have started a subtle rehabilitation of the Vichy regime — a view Mr. Pénan does not reject if it means that understanding is preferable to stereotypes.

U.S. Official in Cambodia

The Associated Press

PHNOM PENH — Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Peter Tomson arrived Monday.

NATO Allies Open Exercises With 7 East Europe Nations

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service



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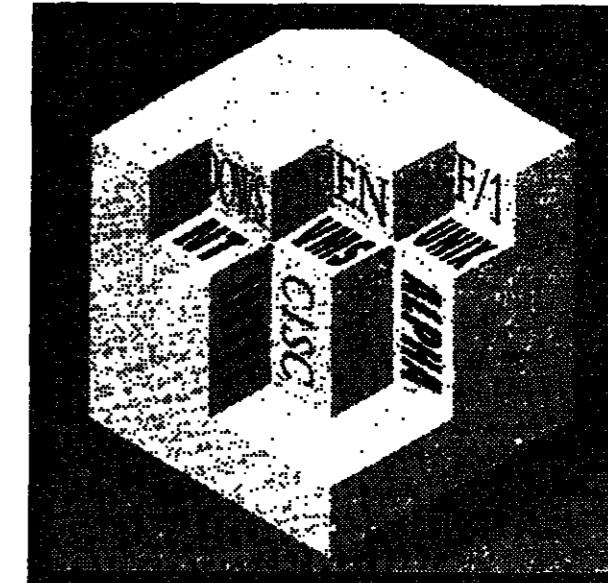
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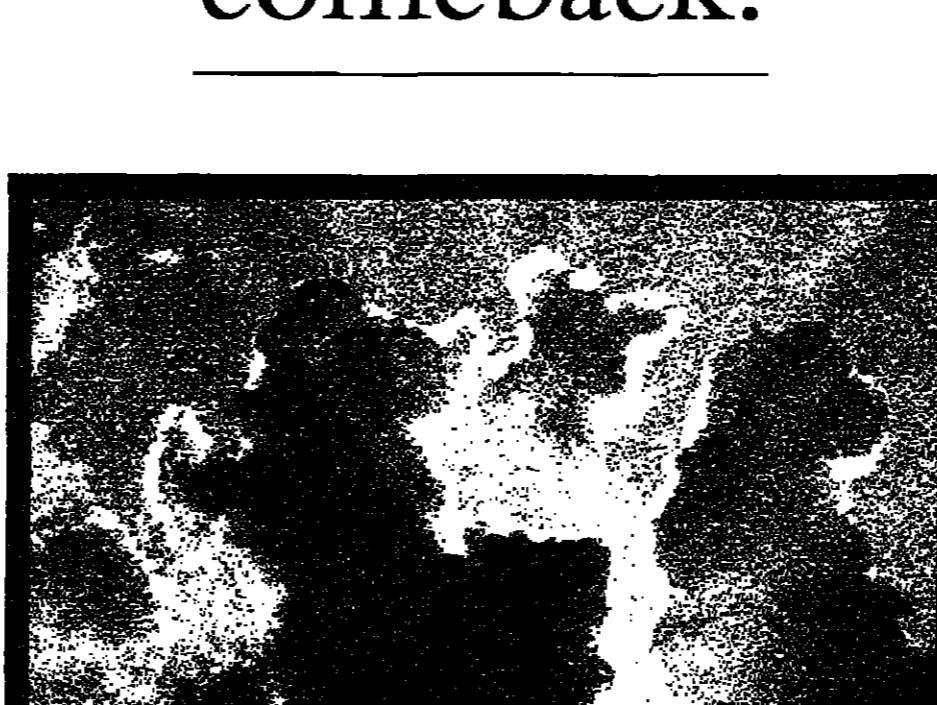
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International Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Bosnia and the Embargoes

Ease the Sanctions Now

President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia is now willing to let international observers monitor the trade embargo he has imposed on the Bosnian Serbs. In return, the United States, Britain, France, Germany and Russia will ask the UN Security Council to begin easing sanctions on the Yugoslav Federation, now consisting only of Serbia and Montenegro.

That makes sense — if the monitors can verify that the embargo is being enforced. The United Nations imposed sanctions against Yugoslavia to get Belgrade to cut off the Bosnian Serbs. If that is what Belgrade is now doing, it deserves relief. The first steps planned, reopening Yugoslavia's airports to international flights and allowing its citizens to participate in international sporting and cultural events, are harmless enough in themselves. But it would be a mistake to take even these steps without using the same UN resolution to lift the arms embargo on Bosnia.

The two will be linked only if the Clinton administration insists on it. Europe, including Russia, is eager to help Mr. Milosevic, hoping he will pressure the Bosnian Serbs to accept the international partition plan that the Bosnian government has already accepted. The partition would be patrolled by international troops, including at least 15,000 Americans. But these same European

countries vehemently oppose Washington's proposal to pressure the Bosnian Serbs by lifting the unjust arms embargo against the Bosnian government, a step that would eventually let Bosnia protect its own interests without massive international intervention.

Unlike the sanctions against Mr. Milosevic, the Bosnian arms embargo is not tied to specific policies. Originally imposed against all parts of the former Yugoslavia, it disproportionately hurts Bosnia because the heavy weapons left by the Yugoslav Army on Bosnian soil were seized by Serb militias when the fighting began. Sealing Mr. Milosevic's border will not be enough to overcome this disadvantage. Only when Bosnia can buy arms to defend itself can it assure compliance with any peace terms without outside intervention.

There is a risk that Bosnia would use new arms to abandon peace diplomacy and try to recapture lost territory. But that danger can be countered if relief from the arms embargo is linked to Bosnia's continued acceptance of the latest international peace plan.

If the issues of sanctions relief for Yugoslavia and for Bosnia are now separated, Europe will never agree to lift the Bosnia embargo. That is why the United States must insist on linking the two from the outset, beginning this week.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Focus on the Blockade

A noose of sorts is tightening on Bosnia's Serbs, principal perpetrators of the Bosnian war and principal obstacles to the international peace plan. Serbia, itself badly hurt by sanctions, had sought to pry them off by announcing a blockade of military supplies to its ethnic kin and erstwhile clients, the Bosnian Serbs. First accept monitors to police the blockade, said the Americans, Russians and West Europeans. Now Serbia reportedly has accepted monitors. In return, the allies promise to lift some of the sanctions.

Serbia could cheat or falter. The Bosnian Serbs will surely conspire to obtain supplies elsewhere. Yet the significance of an effective Serbian blockade cannot be dismissed. From being an irresponsible patron of its client's war and a full-fledged adventurer in its own right, Serbia has become, thanks to sanctions and war fatigue, a potential key participant in ending the war on imperfect but internationally approved terms. By imposing a blockade and opening up to the monitors, Serbia takes on the role of chief enforcer to deliver the Bosnian

Serbs to the international peace plan.

For making good, Serbia deserves international reward. But Serbia, which bears the chief responsibility for turning political disintegration in the old Yugoslavia into military conflict, has its work cut out for it. It is not simply that the Bosnian Serbs have spurned the only peace plan on the table. They are still conducting military strangulation missions in Muslim-held enclaves in eastern Bosnia and, newly in cooperation with Croatian Serbs, at Bihać in the northwest. For Serbia to return to international good graces it must see to the whole and essential purpose of changing the Bosnian Serbs' policy from war and conquest to peace and withdrawal.

There remains the more familiar option for evening the odds in Bosnia: lifting the international arms embargo that disadvantages the Muslim-led Bosnian government. President Bill Clinton and some of his American critics have favored this option, even as most of the allies reject it. Perhaps it will come to that. But the Serbian blockade of the Bosnian Serbs is the option to play out first.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

An Admirable Agreement

Russian and Chinese leaders have signed an accord to end one of the world's bitterest border conflicts. For the first time, as President Boris Yeltsin said, practically the entire border between the two giants has been legally settled.

The "practically" refers to the still-unresolved status of two islands on the Amur River, and another on the Ussuri River. These are relative flyspecks unlikely to provoke the furious confrontation that led to armed clashes in 1969.

Under the accord, signed in Moscow on Sept. 3, the two countries say they will no longer target each other with nuclear missiles or use force against each other. They will also limit sharply the number of troops deployed along the frontier. This parallels Moscow's similar agreements on nuclear targeting with the United States and Britain, and taken together with other Russian troop withdrawals goes far to dispel the worst fears of the imperial era.

Russia's expansion eastward and southward into Asia and westward into Europe was justified over the centuries by czars and Communists alike as essential for security. In fact, the opposite occurred. Closing frontiers and spending billions of rubles to support a huge

military establishment fed the suspicions that drove the arms race with Russia's worried neighbors, among them China. Neither the czarist empire nor its Communist successor was saved by its expansion or bloated armies. But with the collapse of the Soviet empire, China is now Russia's second-biggest trading partner after Germany — both countries where Soviet soldiers once glowered across hostile frontiers.

The new Chinese-Russian accord is unlikely to end China's unease about Russia's intentions. Nor will anxieties vanish in Russia about a thinly populated Far Eastern frontier, where some 8 million Russians face 96 million Chinese. Russian nationalists have already assailed the agreement as a sellout. For their part, Chinese Communists worry about contagion from Russia's political freedoms.

But these are footnotes. A long and bitter dispute has come to a civil conclusion, promising freer movement of goods, people and ideas across the world's longest national frontier. Two nations have set an admirable example for other nations, big and small, and for their own future relations.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Still Bound to Berliners

They had come to Berlin as occupying powers and stayed on as protectors. On Wednesday, officials from the United States, France and Britain celebrated the departure of the last handful of troops who had been a part of Berlin's landscape for nearly 50 years.

Secretary of State Warren Christopher was quick to remind Berliners that "even as our troops leave Berlin, 100,000 American servicemen and women will remain in Europe." But now that the last Red Army regiment has headed home, the American military presence is no longer the reassuring symbol it once was.

Berliners know that improving the economic prospects for those Russian troops at home and their countrymen along with

the rest of Eastern Europe will do more for long-term security than all the forces NATO can muster. That makes continued cooperation between the United States and Germany as imperative as ever.

Both countries have a considerable stake in stimulating the East's recovery by giving it access to the West's markets. Both want to spread the West's democratic political culture to the East. Both know that, were they to drift apart, it would alarm others and lead to a revival of Russian-German rivalry over Eastern Europe. Together, they can reassure Russia and its neighbors.

Those shared values bind Americans to Berliners even as the troops bid farewell.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.



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Reconciliation: Mandela Finds a Sound Model in Chile

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — On the hundredth day of his presidency, Nelson Mandela announced that he would send Parliament legislation establishing a Truth and Reconciliation Commission to deal with human rights abuses of the apartheid era.

Mr. Mandela is confronted with the human rights conundrum of the '90s: how the newly liberated deal with the crimes of the past.

It is the issue of our time because, from Eastern Europe to Latin America to southern Africa, never have so many people emerged so suddenly from tyranny. Now they come face to face with the same dilemma: what to do with the past?

One can talk about war crimes trials, as do many human rights preachers in the context of Serbia or Haiti. But such talk is mostly bluff. (At best, they'll catch a few small fish.) Mr. Mandela is no bluff. That is why he spoke not of crimes and tribunals but of truth and reconciliation — borrowing precisely the approach taken by the most successful new democracy of the decade, Chile.

In 1990, Chile's democratic government took over from a military dictatorship that had come to power in a violent 1973 coup. Several years of murderous repression had followed that putsch. The military finally handed over power to a democratically elected government. But it had long before decreed itself an amnesty. What were the democrats to do?

They could not sweep crimes of this magnitude under the rug. Yet they could not seek criminal convictions because abrogating the amnesty would have sparked civil unrest and invited another coup and more suffering. So they decided, with a principled wisdom admired and emulated all the way to Pretoria, that between absolution and justice lies truth.

They decided to pursue, above all, a full and unimpeachable accounting of the past. Hence, by presidential appointment, the National Commission on Truth and Reconciliation.

The logic of this approach is powerfully elucidated by a commission member, José Zalaquett, in his introduction to the English edition of the commission's report (University of Notre Dame Press, 1993). The dilemma, explains Mr. Zalaquett, is simple. When you defeat human rights violators in war and pulverize them into unconditional surrender, there is no

predication. You de-Nazify. You hold war crimes trials. You do what you will within the norms of international law.

But what happens when the surrender is only partial? What happens when the losing side gets to participate in the transition to democracy and is still a force in the new society?

In Chile, the old dictatorship gave way, but it still controls the army. In South Africa, the white minority is one-eighth of the population, part of the government, economically dominant and needed for the rebuilding of the country. Pursuing full justice in these conditions is impossible without risking chaos and bloodshed. So, instead, one seeks the possible and the honorable truth.

The Chilean commission investigated in excruciating detail every single "disappearance," every murder, every assassination (including those by anti-government guerrillas). It ranged up and down the country taking testimony from thousands of witnesses. The result is a methodical catalogue of horrors.

The commission was not a tribunal, however. It named the victims but not the perpetrators. It did not presume to attribute guilt to individuals.

Why? Because "no name culprits who had not defended themselves and were not obliged to do so would have been the moral equivalent of convicting someone without due process," says Mr. Zalaquett. "This would have been in contradiction

with the spirit, if not the letter, of the rule of law and human rights principles."

The release of the truth commission's findings — by President Patricio Aylwin in a televised address — had an electric effect on Chile. To the victims, particularly the "disappeared," it gave identity, a resurrection in dignity in the national consciousness. To the victims' families it gave the balm of knowledge and the repose that comes from a final accounting.

Perhaps most important, it gave the country a catharsis. Its findings were accepted by all parties of all political stripes. Its thousand pages were signed by all politically disparate members of the commission without a note of dissent. It leaves no quarter for revisionists. It established a benchmark of consensually acknowledged truth that is a legacy for the future.

Not a complete victory for justice — in such circumstances there could be no such a victory — but triumph enough. And executed with such judiciousness and scrupulosity that the new South Africa has chosen the Chileans' model to deal with the crimes of apartheid.

A wise choice. Mr. Mandela has taken as his model people who take the principles of human rights so seriously that they apply them even to themselves; people who know the dangers of fanaticism, who have made their first duty after liberation not vengeance and retribution but truth and social peace.

Washington Post Writers Group

Blame This American Decline on a History of Self-Inflicted Wounds

By Hobart Rowen

This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — When I began in journalism more than 50 years ago, the United States was struggling to survive the hardships of the Great Depression and soon would face the privations of World War II. Ironically, both experiences would leave the nation more prosperous than ever. The United States emerged in the late 1940s with the most powerful economy in the world, and for decades it remained unrivaled.

Today, the United States is the world's largest debtor, and many critics insist that it is a second-class power. America's decline in self-esteem puzzles both allies and rivals. Many Americans search for a scapegoat. They should be looking in the mirror.

The wounds to America's economic health and national pride have been largely self-inflicted. The country's recent economic history is a story of official blunders, mismanagement, stupidity and irresponsibility.

It is a story that begins in the 1960s, with President Lyndon Johnson's inheritance of an unprecedented level of prosperity, with good jobs and no significant inflation. But his embrace of an unwinnable war in Vietnam — and his insistence that Americans could have both "guns and butter" — put the country on a course from which it has yet to recover.

The Vietnam buildup destroyed the delicate social fabric woven during the Eisenhower and Kennedy years and by Mr. Johnson's Great Society.

Lyndon Johnson faced two unpleasant choices in seeking funds to pay for his escalating war: to cut other government spending or to raise additional taxes. Unhappily, he did neither. He thus let the inflation genie out of the bottle, touching off a devastating spiral that, ultimately, the Federal Reserve Board was forced to battle

by imposing higher interest rates. Mr. Johnson's decision, indulged by a spineless Congress, helped to generate a flight from the dollar. His gamble was that an economy already overheated by a business boom could somehow absorb the costs of an increasingly bloody war and still escape inflationary price increases.

The United States was thereby set on a course that slowly debilitated its fundamental economic health. Six presidents — two Democrats and four Republicans — would fail, at critical times, to make the decisions that would have ensured prosperity as the country struggled to survive a period of extraordinary technological change and fierce competition from once-prostrate allies.

We Americans have been the victims over the past 30 years of an almost sublime mismanagement in Washington. We have

stumbled through an era of greed and malfeasance, from Mr. Johnson's failure to finance the Vietnam War through the multiple failures of Reaganomics. In between, we have suffered the duplicity of Richard Nixon, the ineptitude of the well-meaning but bumbling Gerald Ford, the notorious malaise of Jimmy Carter. Throughout, we have seen a futile chase for dollar stability after the Bretton Woods system collapsed in the 1970s and trade imbalances mounted. At no time was any American president willing or able to combat the menace of oil on the oil cartel, the swindlers on Wall Street or the industrial assault on the environment.

The self-inflicted wounds that are the most recent, and therefore perhaps the most vivid, are those that resulted from Ronald Reagan's counterrevolution. The Reagan years widened the gap between rich and poor. Henry Reuss, a liberal congressman from Wisconsin, pointed out that the

We need to act fast on the Haiti problem.



And again the administration has sought and obtained a UN Security Council resolution authorizing military action.

Before the Gulf War began, 54 members of Congress brought a lawsuit to make Mr. Bush seek congressional authority for it. In a notable opinion, Judge Harold Greene, while finding the issue ripe for decision, rejected the administration's claim that it was beyond legal scrutiny.

"The court," he said, "is not prepared to read out of the constitution the clause granting to the Congress, and to it alone, the authority 'to declare war.'"

Leading professors of constitutional law and foreign relations law filed a brief in that case asking the court to reject presidential claims of broad unilateral power to make war. Last month the professors wrote Mr. Clinton urging him, "as a former professor of constitutional law, to respect the important constitutional principles of meaningful consultation and prior congressional approval

The New York Times

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Italy and the Pope

PARIS — Should a reconciliation between the Quirinal and the Vatican be brought about, it would have an immeasurable effect on events in Europe, and, indeed, throughout the world. If the King of Italy would take in hand the spiritual interests of the Papacy in every corner of the world, Italy would pass at a bound into the front rank among the nations. Something of this kind must be in contemplation, since it is announced that the Pope is desirous of creating an ecclesiastical prefecture in the Erythrae.

1944: New War Strategy

QUEBEC — [From our New York edition:] The strategy that will be used to tighten the Allied pinches on Japan was discussed today [Sept. 12] by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at their first formal "business session" with their military staffs. The talks were concerned both with the steps that will be taken in the near future, when the United States and Great Britain carry the chief burden of the Pacific campaign, and with the subsequent period, when Russia can be expected to pitch in against Japan.

Visit WI

OPINION

Boris Nikolayevich Preps For a Visit With a Friend

By Jim Hoagland

THE SCENE: The Kremlin. The time: the day after tomorrow. The characters: Boris Yeltsin, president of Russia, and Georgi Stepanovich, his chief political adviser. They discuss Mr. Yeltsin's impending visit to Washington.

Boris: Who is the genius who picked out Sept. 27 to start my Washington visit? Has Gorbachev taken over my scheduling?

Georgi: No, Boris Nikolayevich. It was the only way to tie the two trips to the United Nations and Washington together. I admit it's authentic. Its findings, if any, by all parties of all political and other groups were agreed to by a large number of the members.

The we intended? I'm going just as my friend Bill will have to lift the arms embargo on Bosnia and invade a tiny Caribbean island, like he was Reagan or Bush or something. What am I going to say to those congressional leaders? This draft your writers gave me, Georgi, is like a bowl of kasha. It is Russian mush, with no theme.

Good Churchill allusion, Boris Nikolayevich. But you know the problem. We have to avoid the growing stuff the comrades and the crazies in the Duma could beat you over the head with. We can't offend Congress with new aid on the line. And we can't give President Clinton's enemies ammunition for the November elections by hitting Talbot the Henry Wallace of this administration in a recent think piece, which would have been devastating if anybody in America remembered who Wallace was.

Americans have forgotten the former governor of Alabama?

Not George, Boris Nikolayevich. Henry Henry Wallace Ran for president on the leftist Progressive Party ticket in 1948. Squishy soft on communism. Republicans handled him like you can handle Gorbachov.

This draft your writers gave me, Georgi, is like a bowl of kasha. It is Russian mush, with no theme.

I am soft-pedaling the CSCE and common security stuff that Kozyrev wants to make the center of my speeches to the American public and leadership. Does my foreign minister really think it is our job to educate the Americans about what CSCE is?

What is it, by the way, Georgi?

The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Boris Nikolayevich. It came out of the Helsinki summit in 1975, despite the objections of Henry Kissinger and the American right that it would legitimize Soviet conquests in Central Europe. Of course, along with Gorbachev's misguided policies, the CSCE's emphasis on human rights and the free flow of information undermined the Soviet empire.

Don't mention to me the name of former leaders who dream of returning, Georgi.

Yes, Boris Nikolayevich. The embassy in Washington also advises that pushing CSCE as a successor to NATO would be counterproductive. It would just set off new articles by Kissinger or that professor at Harvard, Robert Blackwill, who says CSCE is just a Trojan horse for de-

stroying NATO. Even certified peaceniks like Sam Brown, Clinton's representative at CSCE, are reportedly upset with our efforts to make CSCE responsible for security and peacekeeping in Europe, which of course means making nobody responsible for security in Europe until we can figure out what we want to do.

Well, can't Strobo Talbot keep his troops in line, Georgi, now that he is deputy secretary of state and that he has this Holbrooke fellow running Europe? He must be running Europe and a lot more, too, to give up that plumb job of ambassador to Bonn.

That is part of the problem, Boris Nikolayevich. The embassy covers it in the most recent cable. Both Talbot and this fellow — here it is. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke — have become lightning rods. Kissinger called Talbot the Henry Wallace of this administration in a recent think piece, which would have been devastating if anybody in America remembered who Wallace was.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Future of NATO

Regarding the report "Russia in NATO? Germany and the U.S. Differ," Sept. 7:

The German defense minister, Volker Rühe, is right when he says that the Central European countries should be brought into NATO soon.

But the U.S. secretary of defense, William Perry, is just as right in refusing to rule out Russian membership; for that would turn the expansion of NATO into a dangerous and crude anti-Russian move.

As long as the door is open to Russia, NATO expansion is a step toward a common European home. But if NATO gobbles up the rest of Russia's former empire and slams the door in Russia's face, it will drive Russia into a corner and make fools of the Russian democrats who trusted the West.

When Russia agreed to pull out of its empire and to German reunification within NATO the West promised that NATO expansion would not take place at Russia's expense. One would think that a German defense minister would be mindful of this pledge.

As long as the democratic regime remains in power in Russia, the Western allies will not agree on expanding NATO membership on brazenly anti-Russian terms. The only result of proposing NATO expansion on such terms is to prevent expansion, not speed it up.

On the Warsaw Uprising

Regarding "From the Liberation of Paris, Potent Myth of National Unity Arose" (Aug. 22):

The article says of the 1944 Warsaw uprising that "the Red Army halted to let the German garrison destroy ... [the] underground Polish Communist leaders." On the contrary, it was the Polish Home Army, loyal to the Allies and the Polish government-in-exile in London, that the Germans sought to decimate.

Likewise, the Soviets, by their inaction, lent their complicity to the Home Army's destruction in order to eliminate opposition to the Communist puppet government they had installed after "liberating" Poland.

YVONNE KOWALCZEWSKI
Montclair, New Jersey.

Defenders of Rights

Joe Trippi, a media consultant for the Democratic Party, is quoted (*Political Notes*, Aug. 31) as saying that a candidate's stand on the death penalty lets the American voter know whether the victim is an ACLU liberal or the side of the criminals.

The American Civil Liberties Union is on the side of the U.S. Constitution and the rights that it guarantees to citizens. Does Mr. Trippi deem the constitution "criminal," too?

HARRIET ARMSTRONG
Grevinge, Denmark.

A Persistent Trouble-Maker With a Body That's Unreal

By Anna Quindlen

NEW YORK — My theory is that to get rid of Barbie you would have to drive a silver stake through her plastic heart. Or a silver lame stake the sort of thing that might accompany Barbie's Dream Tent.

This is not simply because the original Barbie, launched to these 35 years ago, was more than a little vampiric in appearance, more Nat-

talked "thin," black ones "shapely." Seventy percent of the black teenagers said they were satisfied with their weight, and there was little emphasis on dieting. "We're all brought up and taught to be realistic about life," said one. "and we don't look at things the way you want them to be. You look at them the way they are."

There is irony in that. While black women correctly complain that they are not sufficiently represented in advertisements, commercials, movies, even dolls, perhaps the scarcity of those idealized and unrealistic models may help to liberate black teenagers from ridiculous standards of appearance.

When the black teenagers were asked about the ideal woman, many asked: Whose idea? The perfect girl projected by the white world simply didn't apply to them or their community, which set beauty standards from within. "White girls," one black participant in the Arizona study wrote, "have to look like Barbie dolls."

There are lots of reasons teenage girls have such a fun-house mirror image of their own bodies, so distorted that one study found that 83 percent wanted to lose weight, although 62 percent were in the normal range. Fashion designers still showcase anorexia chic; last year the supermodel Kate Moss was reduced to insisting that, yes, she did eat.

But long before Kate and Ultra Slimfast came along, hanging over the lives of millions of girls born in the second half of the 20th century was Barbie's impossibly curvy shadow (40-18-32 in size terms, equivalent to metric measurements of 102-46-82).

The attitudes of the white girls were a nightmare. Ninety percent expressed dissatisfaction with their own bodies and many said they saw dieting as a kind of panacea. "I think the reason I would diet would be to gain self-confidence," said one. "I'd feel like it was a way of getting control," said another.

And they were curiously united in their description of the perfect girl. She's 5 feet 7 inches and weighs just over 100 pounds (1.71 meters and 46 kilograms), has long legs and flowing hair. The researchers concluded, "The ideal girl was a living manifestation of the Barbie doll."

While the white girls described an impossible ideal, black teenagers talked about appearance in terms of style, attitude, pride and personality. White respondents

had been single-handedly responsible for the popularity of the silicone implant?

Maybe, as my daughter suggests while she whines in her Barbie-free zone, that is too much weight to put on something that's just a toy. Maybe not. Happy birthday, Babs. Have a piece of cake. Have two.

The New York Times

BOOKS

PRETTY BOY FLOYD

By Larry McMurtry and Diana Ossana. 444 pages. \$24. Simon & Schuster.

Reviewed by Susan Dooley

Pretty Boy Floyd was a real-life bank robber who became a popular legend during the Great Depression, when foreclosures turned the bankers into bad guys.

From his first robbery, a blundering attempt in the fog

Handsome, a womanizer who won the ladies with his little boy charm. Charley Floyd is testimony to the fact that the public was no more discriminating about choosing heroes in the 1930s than it is today. As depicted by Larry McMurtry and Diana Ossana, the Oklahoma-born Floyd was as dense as the dust blowing through his native state.

Next to easy money, what Charley likes best is easy women. Not his wife, Ruby, of course. She's his great love, a long-legged, skinny thing like so many of those women who star out of Dust Bowl photographs, children hanging onto their skirts, desperation in their eyes. While Charley is out doing his bank robbing and spending time behind bars, Ruby stays home, fretting about his fate and trying to make enough money to feed their son, Dempsey.

Charley yearns for his family, and it's hard on him, having to spend so much time with his girlfriend, Reulah Baird, a wise-cracking, fun-loving moll who, given the job of driving the getaway car, wanders off in the middle of a robbery to try on a new dress.

The game followed a known channel up to 22 Raal, but then changed to 16... Ne3 17 Re3 20 Re3 18 fe Bg3! 19 hg Qg3 20 Kf1 (or 20 Kh1 Bg4) Bh3 21 Kf2 Bg4 was eliminated by 16 Bd5 cd.

As is usual in the Marshall Gambit, White is pinned down to defense on the kingside and must find his only chance for active counterplay on the other wing with 19 a4.

The game followed a known channel up to 22 Raal, but then changed to 16... Ne3 17 Re3 20 Re3 18 fe Bg3! 19 hg Qg3 20 Kf1 (or 20 Kh1 Bg4) Bh3 21 Kf2 Bg4 was eliminated by 16 Bd5 cd.

Kamsky played 60...Ke6, but seeing that he had no defense against 61 b4 Bf4 62 Bb2 63 Bc3 27 fg Re3 28 Re3 29 Kf2 Re3 30 Ra5, which gave White a very superior endgame in a Czernkovsky-L. Ivanov game in the 1976 Soviet championship. The American repeated moves with 22...Bb8 23 Ra5 24 Bb7, but Anand did not want a draw and varied with 24 Nf1.

Kamsky clamped down on the e file with 25...Re6 and 27...b5, but before he had the chance for 28...f4, Anand pried him loose with 28 Qg2 Qh5 29 f3 Re1 30 Re1 31 Be1. After that simplification, Kamsky's attack was over.

Nevertheless, he should have tried to exploit the momentary awkwardness of Anand's pieces after 34 Qf2 by playing 34...Qb5, with the idea of an-

quiet married life is done in by his desire to make bank withdrawals without first putting in a deposit.

"Ma" Ash tries to be Charley's mentor, making him wise to the world of crime, but no one can mentor Charley.

The authors' vision of Charley is out of whack. There are times when he is a parody of a bank robber, a comic figure frolicking his way through what might have been a funny novel. In one scene he shows up to rob a bank and discovers that he's told so many people of his plans that his grandfather and several old cronies have parked themselves outside, waiting to watch the fun. But just as you begin to expect Good Time Charley, the man slips away and leaves Charley the lost soul, innocently bearing the burden of hard times.

Occasionally these separate characters merge. When two toddlers begin to howl during a bank robbery, Charley abandons the teller's cage to quiet them with lollipops. When one of the little boys puts the sucker in his mouth, wrapper and all, Charley the comic bank robber joins forces with Charley the gentle father to caution, "Oops, you gotta take the paper off... It'll taste a good bit better, if you do."

The authors write in a foreword that they began the novel after collaborating on a script for a film of the same name.

This translation from screen to page may account for the jerky-jerky feeling that permeates "Pretty Boy Floyd." Some scenes seem irrelevant to the progress of the novel but would probably work very well on the screen. Or perhaps the problem with "Pretty Boy Floyd" is simpler than that. It may be that both authors had imaginings about the life behind the legend, and, as they collaborated, they were unable to blend them.

"Ma" Ash's dream is doomed by her selection procedure — putting out her hand and unzipping the candidate's pants — just as Charley's dream of a

WHAT THEY'RE READING

Dennis Phillips, a spokesman for Commerzbank AG in Frankfurt, is reading "JFK: Reckless Youth" by Nigel Hamilton. "This book shows there's a different standard applied to politicians today than was applied a generation ago. It's very insightful." (Brandon Mitchener, IHT)



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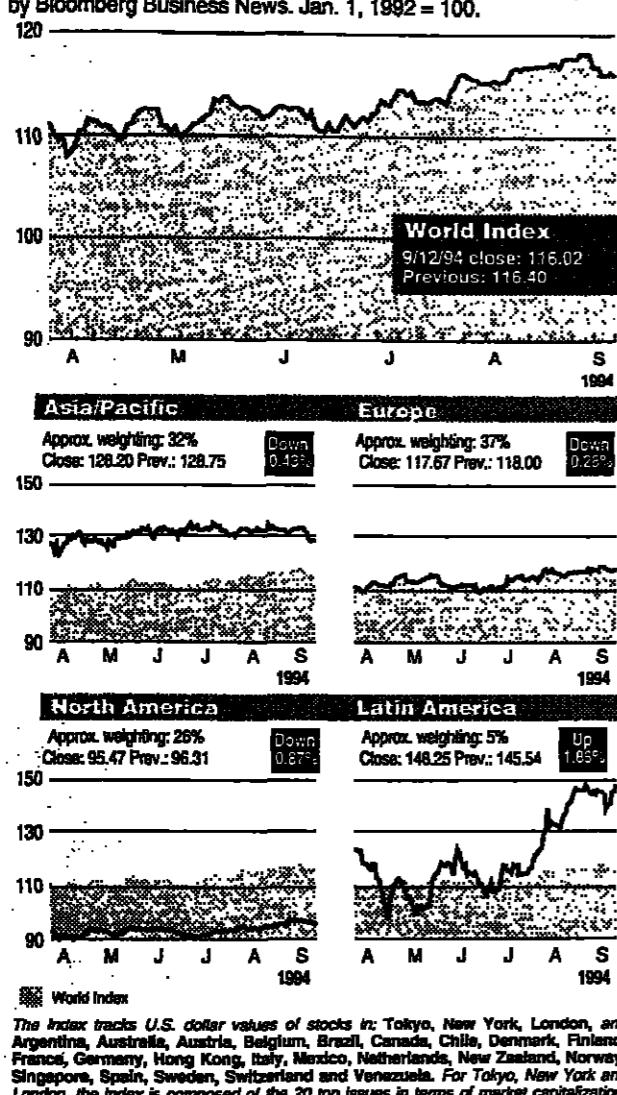
International Herald Tribune, Tuesday, September 13, 1994

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THE TRIB INDEX: 116.02

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index ©, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Amsterdam, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the top 20 issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the top 10 stocks are tracked.

Industrial Sectors						
	Mon. close	Prev. close	% change	Mon. close	Prev. close	
Energy	116.04	116.20	-0.14	117.80	117.98	-0.32
Utilities	131.13	131.18	+0.05	136.63	137.75	-0.81
Finance	114.87	115.07	-0.17	103.86	104.33	-0.45
Services	121.05	121.97	-0.75	136.52	136.97	-0.33

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Thinking Ahead /Commentary

Japan Gains the Edge in Trade War

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — At last there is some good news from the front in the U.S.-Japanese trade war: Japan is winning. President Bill Clinton and his advisers are quietly backing down from their destructive "results-oriented" policy, the Clintonian euphemism for managed trade, which has caused the worst rift in years in U.S.-Japanese relations.

As they approach the next negotiating deadline, set by Washington for the end of this month, the two sides have privately agreed that the time has come to defuse their damaging confrontation. After more than a year in which the adversarial approach has brought Washington little but grief, the U.S. Treasury is concerned that another setback could provoke a plunge in the dollar and a run on U.S. stock and bond markets.

Japan is equally worried about a renewed surge in the yen. Japanese industry is adjusting well to the latest bout of yen appreciation, but Tokyo fears that neither industry nor its modest economic recovery could withstand another big rise. But it is the stealthy U.S. retreat that is making a true peace — with Washington steadily watering down its demands for specific targets for increased Japanese imports.

The battle is not yet over. U.S. negotiators still want benchmarks of some kind for measuring progress in opening the Japanese market — perhaps by simply unilaterally stating U.S. objectives —

and Tokyo is still determined to resist. There is another complication. For political reasons, the U.S. climbdown cannot be too obvious. Mr. Clinton, already under fire for waffling and indecisiveness, does not feel he can afford another major policy shift so close to November's midterm elections.

What is more, the U.S. administration apparently believes it must keep looking tough on Japan if it is to persuade Congress to approve the outcome of the Ur-

A stealthy U.S. retreat is making a truce in the trade dispute possible.

guary Round of world trade talks next month. Mr. Clinton wants to turn Uruguay Round ratification into a major political triumph, just as he did with North American Free Trade Agreement last year.

So, with Japanese connivance, Washington may still cite Japan as a priority target for U.S. trade pressure under the so-called Super 301 provision of its trade law — just to show that it has not completely lost its virility — whatever happens at the end of this month.

But the hope is that enough agreement can be reached, on opening the Japanese insurance market and perhaps on gov-

ernment procurement and auto parts, to head off another big public clash.

It is not just fear of a currency crisis that is concentrating minds. U.S. officials began to realize the error of their ways last spring, after Mr. Clinton's relations with the Japanese leadership hit a new low and Japan gave its clearest ever "no" to trade demands from Washington.

Thanks to the outrageousness of those demands, Japan, in a rare turning of the tables, has mobilized support from Europe, Canada and Southeast Asia, isolating Washington. It has become ever clearer that Mr. Clinton's policy has been based on faulty assumptions.

Many economists say the Japanese trade surplus peaked this summer, and the strong yen and economic recovery should reduce it further. In a study for the International Monetary Fund, Stephen Golub finds no economic reasons to support the view that Japan's trade balance needs to be "managed."

Additionally, as Gary Saxonhouse of the University of Michigan points out, there has been a dramatic increase in Japanese imports of high-technology products.

Meanwhile, U.S. manufacturing industry has regained its competitiveness — particularly the auto industry, which is key to the trade balance. Additionally, Japanese party politics are increasingly competitive, promising greater influence for consumers and economic reformers.

Under the circumstances, Mr. Clinton's trade generals should be offering not just a truce but unconditional surrender.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Gross Rates

	S	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	Dr.	S.F.	Yen	CS	Peseta	Sept. 12
Amsterdam	1.71	1.2125	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
Brussels	1.71	1.2125	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
Frankfurt	1.52*	2.0000	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
London (all)	1.54	2.0000	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
Milan	1.55	1.9129	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
New York (all)	1.56	1.9129	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
Paris	1.56	2.0222	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
Tokyo	1.57	1.9129	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
Toronto	1.58	1.9129	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
Vienna	1.58	1.9129	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
1 ECU	1.594	1.9129	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
1 DM	1.594	1.9129	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
Forward Rates	1.594	1.9129	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
Currency	Per \$	Current	3 months	Per \$	Current	Per \$	Current	Per \$	Current	Per \$	Sept. 12
U.S. dollar	1.594	1.9129	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
Other currencies	Per \$	Current	3 months	Per \$	Current	Per \$	Current	Per \$	Current	Per \$	Sept. 12
Australia	1.345	1.9129	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
Austrian schill.	1.025	1.9129	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
Brazil real	.97	1.9129	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
Chinese yuan	1.523	1.9129	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
Czech koruna	2.371	1.9129	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
Danish krona	1.203	1.9129	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
Egyptian pound	1.025	1.9129	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
Fin. markka	4.74	1.9129	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
Forward Rates	1.594	1.9129	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
Currency	Per \$	Current	3 months	Per \$	Current	Per \$	Current	Per \$	Current	Per \$	Sept. 12
U.S. dollar	1.594	1.9129	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
Other currencies	Per \$	Current	3 months	Per \$	Current	Per \$	Current	Per \$	Current	Per \$	Sept. 12
Canada	1.594	1.9129	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
Swiss franc	1.2184	1.9129	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
Yen	1.594	1.9129	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
Forward Rates	1.594	1.9129	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
Currency	Per \$	Current	3 months	Per \$	Current	Per \$	Current	Per \$	Current	Per \$	Sept. 12
U.S. dollar	1.594	1.9129	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
Other currencies	Per \$	Current	3 months	Per \$	Current	Per \$	Current	Per \$	Current	Per \$	Sept. 12
Belgium	1.594	1.9129	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
Denmark	1.594	1.9129	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
Finland	1.594	1.9129	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
Ireland	1.594	1.9129	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*
Netherlands	1.594	1.9129	82.95	1.0102	—	5.44	1.32	1.345*	1.305	1.348*	1.348*</td

MARKET DIARY

Inflation Gloom Hangs Over Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks fell Monday on fears that inflation data due Tuesday would show rising prices that could cause the Federal Reserve Board to raise interest rates, which could eat into corporate profit.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 14.47 points, to

U.S. Stocks

3,860.34, while losing issues outnumbered advancing ones by a 13-to-7 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond slipped 3½/32, to 97 17/32, with the yield steady at 7.71 percent.

Many investors refrained from any significant commitments before the government releases its consumer price index for August on Tuesday.

On Friday, a higher-than-expected increase in producer prices for August pushed stock and bond prices sharply lower. Investors are worried that the Fed will raise rates for a sixth time this year to slow economic growth and hold back inflation.

Inflation erodes the value of fixed-income securities, while higher rates increase the cost of

money to companies and makes equities less attractive relative to interest-bearing investments.

Hanson PLC's American depository receipts were the most actively traded issue on the New York Stock Exchange, rising ½ to 18¾. The company's shares have recently been active here and in London in dividend-related positioning.

Borden surged 2½ to 13¾ after agreeing to be acquired by Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. RJR Nabisco, which is owned by Kohlberg and involved in the Borden deal, slipped ½ to 6¾.

Technology stocks were strong, with Unisys rising ¾ to 10½ after receiving three contracts for its computer systems, software and service. It also got a lift from a buy recommendation at Lehman Brothers.

In over-the-counter trading, Intel dropped ½ to 64¢ after Compaq Computer said it might buy microprocessors from other sources if Intel does not refrain from practices that Compaq said promote Intel's products at the expense of its customers in the personal computer industry. Compaq slipped ½ to 35¾. (Bloomberg, AP)

British Rate Increase Puts Pound in Favor

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar fell to an eight-week low against the pound after a rise in British interest rates boosted sterling against the world's major currencies. The U.S. currency rose against the Deutsche mark, however, before the release Tuesday of U.S. inflation data.

"Everyone's attention was on the pound," said Sudhir Patel,

Foreign Exchange manager at Nations Bank of Texas in Houston. "The rate increase was kind of a surprise."

Britain's rate increase fueled speculation that rates will rise across Europe after declining for two years. Such speculation started last month when Sweden and Italy raised their interest rates. Unlike Britain, Sweden and Italy raised rates mostly to bolster their beleaguered currencies.

The pound rose to \$1.5705 from \$1.5252 on Friday. The dollar rose to 1.5434 Deutsche marks from 1.5374 DM, but it

slipped to 99.15 yen from 99.18 yen. The market also watched whether the United States and Japan would be able to resolve their differences on trade.

Many traders and analysts had expected the dollar to rally this year as interest rates fell in Europe and rose in the United States, making dollar-denominated deposits more attractive.

The dollar slumped instead as concern about inflation sent U.S. stocks and bonds into a tailspin. That chased many foreign buyers out of the U.S. market, dampening their demand for dollars. With rates rising in Europe, the dollar's prospects are even dimmer, traders said.

The dollar's gains against the mark probably will evaporate if the U.S. consumer price report shows that inflation is because of disagreements over the company's future.

"Over the past few months, discussions have taken place between our major shareholders regarding the future of the company, its management and organization," Mr. Shepard said. "I have not found myself able to concur with what is proposed.

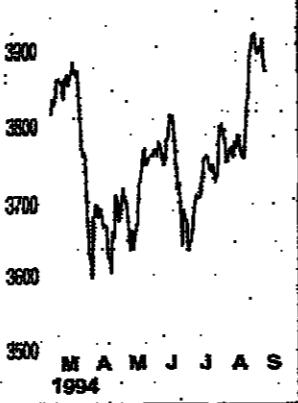
Via Associated Press

Sept. 12

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

4,000

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1994

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German Airline Discloses Terms For Rights Issue

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Lufthansa AG on Monday announced the terms of a long-awaited rights issue and said it had begun soliciting bids from international investors in a first wave of German privatizations.

The German airline disclosed the terms of the first tranche of a two-tranche capital increase that will be followed in the coming weeks and months by a bidding war for 5 million shares worth more than 1 billion Deutsche marks (\$641 million) from the government's board.

In the rights issue, current shareholders are being invited to buy one new share for every four they already own at a price of 160 DM, roughly a 20 percent discount from its recent share price of around 200 DM.

The initial tranche of common shares is valued at a nominal 382 million DM and will raise around 12 billion DM. The final tranche is expected early next year.

The federal government, which owns 51.42 percent of Lufthansa, will not participate in the rights issue. Instead it will sell the 3.9 million shares to which it is entitled along with other shares in its possession to a handpicked group of institutional investors.

Recovery Lifted Hermès Profit In First Half

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS — Hermès International SCA said Monday its first-half net profit rose 56 percent, reflecting the recovery in the luxury goods business after last year's recession.

The luxury-goods maker said profit was \$3.1 million French francs (\$16 million), compared with \$4.6 million francs in the first half of 1993. Sales rose 24 percent, to 1.53 billion francs, with the highest increases in silk and leather goods, ready-to-wear fashion and watches.

Hermès shares, which were first sold to the public in June 1993, rose to a record high of 605 francs.

Hermès said full-year sales and operating profit after financing costs and before one-time items should show an improvement over last year.

The federal government eventually hopes to reduce its stake in the airline to around 35 percent and set a successful precedent for the privatization of the state telecommunications and railway monopolies.

"The government is keen to privatize Lufthansa first, but if they're successful, it'll be easier for them to privatize Telekom as well," said Klaus Hopke, a German equities analyst at James Capel in London, referring to Deutsche Telekom, the telecommunications company.

Germany will begin to sell shares in Deutsche Telekom in 1996, but banks, brokers and would-be investors are already clamoring for a piece of the action. The Telekom sale is expected to bring in 10 billion DM to 15 billion DM.

"They have to get Lufthansa off the ground successfully," said Reinhard Winkler, chairman of the specialist brokerage Rhine Securities Ltd. in London. "It's the first privatization in a long time and every major privatization of the German government before has been very successful."

With the help of 27 German and foreign banks, Lufthansa has begun soliciting bids from investors for the privatization process.

Lufthansa will be using a process called book-building to more or less guarantee a good response. It is the first time that book building is being used in a German privatization. The operation will not be considered successful unless the offering is oversubscribed 150 percent to 200 percent.

Book-building is when a banking consortium — in this case led by Dresdner Bank AG — collects bids from investors and then allocates new shares according to a basket of criteria designed to select the best overall partners, preferably investors offering a long-term commitment to the company in addition to a good price.

In previous German government privatizations, a price was always announced in advance.

The book-building begins Sept. 19 and ends Sept. 29. Rainer Rossmann, a corporate finance specialist at Dresdner Bank, said the partial privatization would be completed by the beginning of October.

Investors who miss out this time will get another chance to bid next year when the government further reduces its stake in Lufthansa.

The subscription period for the normal rights issue will be Sept. 20 to Oct. 4.

Português to Press On Despite Veto, Bank to Pursue Growth

Reuters

LISBON — Banco Comercial Português SA said Monday it would continue to expand despite a government decision to veto its hostile bid for 40 percent of Banco Português do Atlântico SA.

The bid, valued at about 132 billion escudos (\$837 million), was the largest takeover bid ever made in Portugal.

"Nothing has happened to alter the strategy of the bank," Banco Comercial's chairman, Jorge Jardim Gonçalves, said after Finance Minister Eduardo Catroga vetoed the transaction over the weekend.

Mr. Catroga said it would endanger the objectives of the government's privatization program and could undermine the stability of Portugal's financial system.

Mr. Jardim Gonçalves would not comment on the government's action except to say that Banco Comercial still felt it had made a good offer.

"The minister used his authority to block it after stating

various arguments for doing so," he said. "But these arguments in no way diminish the value of the offer that Banco Comercial made."

It was the second time the government had blocked

"Nothing has happened to alter the strategy of the bank."

Jorge Jardim Gonçalves, Banco Comercial chairman.

Banco Comercial's efforts to expand by buying another Portuguese bank.

A group of 13 industrial companies that owns 28.9 percent of Banco Português also resisted the Banco Comercial bid.

Banco Comercial had offered 3,000 escudos a share for Banco Português, whose

shares plummeted when they resumed trading Monday after a monthlong suspension on the Lisbon stock exchange. Banco Português closed at 2,260, down 390.

Last year, the government rejected Banco Comercial's offer for an 80 percent stake in the state-owned Banco Pinto & Sotto Mayor.

The government has put Banco Pinto up for sale again this year. But Mr. Jardim Gonçalves said Banco Comercial would not make a second bid for the bank, because Antonio Champiastaud, its former owner, was also seeking to buy it.

Banco Português and Banco Pinto were nationalized in the aftermath of Portugal's 1974 revolution, which ended half a century of rightist dictatorship.

Banco Comercial, which was started in 1985 and now is 20 percent owned by Banco Central Hispano of Spain, has expanded rapidly to become Portugal's fifth-largest bank in terms of assets and its third-largest ranked by profit.

CS Holding Withdraws Its Austrian Bank Bid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — CS Holding said Monday it had withdrawn its bid for a stake in Creditanstalt-Bankverein, largely because of political objections in Austria.

While expressing regret at CS Holding's decision, Austria's Finance Ministry said it would find another investor for the state-controlled commercial bank within "a few days."

The most likely prospect was thought to be a group led by the Austrian subsidiary of Assicurazioni Generali SpA, an Italian insurer.

A third potential bidder is a group led by the German insurer Allianz AG Holding.

CS Holding said "aspects, predominantly of a political nature, have prevailed" and its offer had been withdrawn in view of the "opposition from circles in politics and the economy."

Shareholders in CS Holding, a Swiss banking concern that is the parent of Credit Suisse, welcomed the news, sending bearer shares of CS Holding to 561 Swiss francs (\$410), up 6, in a falling Swiss market.

"It's very positive for the stock because it removes a clear dilution risk," said Daniel Koenig, a banking analyst at Pictet & Co. in Geneva.

The Austrian government said in October 1993 that it wanted to sell a large part of its stake in Creditanstalt to help reduce its deficit.

While the Social Democratic Party of Austria favored CS Holding's bid, their conservative coalition partners supported what came to be known as an "Austrian solution" — the bid led by the Austrian subsidiary of the Italian insurer and including Commerzbank AG of Germany and Banco Commerciale Italiana.

The group has indicated it wants to buy a stake of 37 percent to 40 percent for about 7.5 billion Austrian schillings (\$688 million). (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt	London	Paris
DAX	FTSE 100 Index	CAC 40
2300	3400	2300
2200	3300	2200
2100	3200	2100
2000	3000	2000
1900	2900	1900
1800	2800	1800
1700	2700	1700
1600	2600	1600
1500	2500	1500
1400	2400	1400
1300	2300	1300
1200	2200	1200
1100	2100	1100
1000	2000	1000
900	1900	900
800	1800	800
700	1700	700
600	1600	600
500	1500	500
400	1400	400
300	1300	300
200	1200	200
100	1100	100
0	1000	0

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• Bekert SA of Belgium, a leading wire maker, said first-half net profit, including one-time items soared to 5.11 billion Belgian francs (\$159 million) from 951 million last year because of cost cutting and U.S. and European recoveries.

• Bekert SA chief executive, Karel Vinck, said he would leave his job by the end of the year amid speculation he will be appointed managing director of Union Minière SA, a nonferrous metals unit of Belgian holding company Société Générale de Belgique SA.

• Volvo AB, which owns 20 percent of Renault SA, the French carmaker, has approved the opening of Renault's capital to third parties, sources said.

• Internationale Nederlanden Groep NV, the biggest Dutch banking and insurance combine, said it planned to open a bank in Caracas, Venezuela.

• Bayerische Motoren Werke AG said it would reach a daily production capacity of 300 vehicles in the United States by the end of 1996.

• Spain's Labor Ministry said the percentage of Spaniards registered as unemployed with the national employment institute declined to 16.34 percent in August from 16.53 percent in July.

• Air France said its directors would decide Wednesday how much of its controlling stake in the Meridien hotel chain to sell, the price, and whether the buyer will be British or French.

• French consumer prices remained stable for the third straight month in August, according to provisional data released by the national statistics institute, INSEE. Over the past 12 months, prices have risen 1.7 percent.

• Alcatel Cable SA of France increased its first-half net profit to 658 million French francs (\$123 million), up 16 percent from a year earlier, the company said.

Bloomberg, AFP, AFP

Russia to Upgrade Phones

Reuters

MOSCOW — Russia will launch the first phase of a \$40 billion project to upgrade its antiquated phone system in early 1995, working with US West Inc., Deutsche Telekom and France Telecom.

The three companies have agreed to invest \$600 million in the first phase of the project, Alexander Krupnov, first deputy minister for telecommunications, said Monday.

Russian officials said they expected Western investors to provide about \$14 billion of the total cost of the project. "The risks for Western investors are minimal," Mr. Krupnov said.

The project aims to connect 50 Russian cities with 50,000 kilometers (31,000 miles) of fiber-optic cable. It would give Russia a modern telecommunication network and allow the installation of 20 million new telephones within 10 years. Now only a quarter of Russians have a telephone.

Revenue from the new network would be shared according to a formula that has yet to be fixed, Mr. Krupnov said. The share held by Western companies could eventually be 40 percent.

The installation of the first lines could start in mid-1995 after a tender for suppliers of telecommunications equipment.

Russia will not deal with other companies in the first phase of the project.

"It's better that the project will start only with big firms and then open up to all big companies," Mr. Krupnov said.

Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. had offered \$500 million to participate, while Telecom Italia SpA and Cable & Wireless PLC also expressed interest in the project, he said.

Russia will invest up to \$800 million in the project initially, providing fixed assets such as buildings, cables and equipment. It will also waive licence fees from Western partners for entering Russia's communications market and using the existing Russian network.

"We have no spare cash," Mr. Krupnov said.

Santander Chief Steps Down

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — Banco Santander SA said Monday that Rodriguez Inciarte had resigned as chief executive officer after six years, one of several management changes at the bank.

The bank, which gave no reason for the resignation and made no mention of a possible successor, said Mr. Inciarte would remain on its executive committee and that of San-

tander's merchant bank, Banco Santander de Negocios SA.

The bank also said Matias Rodriguez Inciarte had been named a deputy chairman responsible for retail banking, human resources and planning.

The board meeting Monday also approved the appointment of Juan Rodriguez Inciarte as director-general for finance, which covers Banco Santander's treasury and capital

market activities as well as fund management.

Dealers said the changes in the bank's treasury and capital markets had been widely expected after those divisions posted large first-half losses.

Ana Patricia Botin, daughter of the chairman, Emilio Botin, was named director-general of Banco Santander.

(Reuters, AFX)

BRITAIN: Striking at Inflation With Higher Rates

Continued from Page 9

economy out of recession through aggressive rate cuts, then failed to keep inflation under control until they had no choice but to raise rates to extremely high levels. Official interest rates last peaked at 15 percent in 1989.

"So often in the past, accelerating inflation has prevented us from enjoying sustained growth," Kenneth Clarke, the chancellor of the Exchequer,

said in announcing the rate increase. "I am determined this will not happen again."

In that sense, it appeared to be working at least initially. With investors perhaps more confident that inflation can be kept under control, bond prices rose, sending the yield on the benchmark 15-year government bond down by nine basis points, to 8.69 percent.

With its timing, the increase seemed intended in part to build credibility in the financial

markets for the government's anti-inflation efforts.

In that sense, it appeared to be working at least initially. With investors perhaps more confident that inflation can be kept under control, bond prices rose, sending the yield on the benchmark 15-year government bond down by nine basis points, to 8.69 percent.

See our

NASDAQ

Monday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the
most traded securities in terms of dollar value
updated twice a year

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Last	Ch%
18% 6 AADN	11	10	1034	14		134	134	19%	19%	19%	-
2014 12 ABC Rail			343	19%							
30 14% ABT Bid			145	14%							
20% 12% ACC Cap	12.0	8	1073	14		184	184	15%	15%	15%	-
9% 9% ACS En s			126	12%							
42 30% ACTe			31	176	30%	124	124	35	35	35	-
47% 31 ADC Tel			31	2025	40%	116	116	41%	41%	41%	-
17% 10% AES Chn			78	119							
25% 15% AESCo s	481	35	14	613	174	30	209	20%	20%	20%	-
22% 15% AESCo Hdg			594	24							
15% 14% AESCo			624	24							
25 12 AST			11	155	14%	136	136	24	24	24	-
29% 14% AbbeyH			34	293							
31% 12% Acciorn			20114459	19%							
27% 13 AcmeMer			9	19	24%						
19% 7% Acura			30	85	10%						
14% 6% AbdoLb	48	40	8	384	8%						
22% 13% Acquisi t's			1032	19%							
17% 10% Acquisi t'n			17	134	13%						
34% 16% AdobeSy	20	14	27	4651	31	20	20	31	31	31	-
12% 4% AdvoPro			5145	7%							
11% 4% AdvoTiss			24	272	22%						
46% 26% Adventuris	20	14	12	1000	30%						
38% 25% Adventuris	14	10	12	1000	30%						
16% 13% AdvoCo s	10	8	17	129	13%						
14% 8% AdvoCo			17	129	13%						
16% 1% AirMeth			338	24							
42% 45% Akzo	124	28	1	167	61%						
21% 9% AlonEd			1973	13%							
28% 18% AlonEd	40	15	14	192	25%						
19% 11% Aligia s			22	250	22%						
21% 15% Alitex	88	35	17	245	25%						
21% 11% ALAServ			15	245	25%						
12% 7% Alcatel			717	9%							
19% 7% Alcatel			24	2679	19%						
32% 22% Allentec	48	21	7	437	29%						
22% 13% Allentec			10	437	29%						
15% 7% Allentec			10	437	29%						
7% 4% Alphabeta			1063	14%							
39% 21% Altera			27	1377	13%						
24% 10% Altiron			21	8469	30%						
92% 47% AmeriCn	810	72	10	309	16						
30% 20% AmeriCn			100	227	7%						
33% 18% AmeriCn	78	6	9	227	7%						
23% 10% Amcolid	16	12	21	231	14%						
24% 15% AmfTech	22	17	31	231	14%						
34% 25% Agree	54	19	14	1389	29%						
24% 5% Ahimsa			13	275	28%						
27% 15% AMKS			20	1650	26%						
17% 4% AmkronE			14	52	16%						
17% 4% Ammobilizer			30	1640	16%						
20% 14% APWCr v's			27126283	18%							
39% 22% Amnsur			135	31	20%						
27% 12% Amnte			12	425	43%						
17% 10% Attroves			12	425	43%						
19% 10% Autelco			19	1255	9%						
24% 13% Autelco	24	13	20	1255	9%						
57% 34% Argen			1912551	20%							
15% 5 Amtrion			17	229	7%						
20% 8% ArmitchCo			12	2263	10%						
16% 11% Anchorage			10	2212	16%						
17% 10% Anchorage			10	2212	16%						
21% 13 Andros			31	1053	10%						
38% 18% Anrelt			10	68	16%						
38% 22% Appleci	48	13	10	8074	35%						
18% 11 Aplesbees	34	8	38	1044	16%						
25% 13% Applex			20	2220	19%						
15% 10% Applex W			21	1053	10%						
54% 26% Applex W	24	13	21	4935	49%						
21% 16 ArborDre			21	34	20%						
25% 12% ArborHl			21	10	20%						
19% 12% ArchCm			17	1792	17%						
35% 25% ArgonCo	1.16	1.13	8	328	30%						
33% 12% ArgoGard			27	1254	15%						
35% 25% ArgonCo			27	1254	15%						
22% 14% Armor	44	29	18	41	20%						
25% 18 Arnold's	40	21	13	4833	15%						
24% 7 Artist			21	777	9%						
7% 2% Ashworth			26	152	39%						
44% 22% Asecti			26	152	39%						
34% 24% Asecti			26	152	39%						
19% 12% Asecti			26	152	39%						
21% 11 Asecti			26	152	39%						
34% 24% AstorF			27	1254	15%						
30% 11 Amtel's			27	1254	15%						
26% 15% Aubon	94	44	27	3143	5%						
44% 27% AutoFid			24	2174	61%						
34% 12% Autofold	48	8	17	481	25%						
35% 12% Autofold			41	6363	19%						
19% 12% Autofold			22	665	35						
14% 10% AvidTch			22	665	35						

B-C										
34	284 ^a BB&T	1.16	3.9	10	347	29%	29%	29%	29%	10
35 ^b	84 ^b BHC Fns	.08	-	-	43	21%	21%	21%	21%	-
37 ^c	18 ^c BISYS	-	-	25	43	21%	21%	21%	21%	-
71	40 ^a BJC SM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
243	15 ^a BJC/WV13	-	-	-	58	18%	17%	17%	17%	-
243 ^d	15 ^d BWIP	.40	2.3	23	32	18%	17%	17%	17%	-
294 ^e	84 ^e Babcock	-	-	38	52	12%	12%	12%	12%	-
224 ^f	15 ^f Baker J	.06	3	12	258	21	20%	20%	20%	-
107	84 ^a Balm Grm	-	-	-	448	13%	13%	13%	13%	-
334 ^g	29 ^g BankPonic	1.00	3.0	10	1610	33%	33%	33%	33%	-
736	57 ^a BancOne	PC150	5.7	-	307	59%	59%	59%	59%	-
454 ^h	24 ^h BancOneCo	30 ^h	1.0	-	167	31%	31%	31%	31%	-
211	12 ^a BancSouth	-	-	17	20	18%	18%	18%	18%	-
381 ⁱ	31 ⁱ BancSouth	.52	2.8	-	2113	24%	24%	24%	24%	-
261 ^j	12 ^j BancWest	.52	1.4	15	374	22%	22%	22%	22%	-
19	12 ^a BancWest's	-	-	17	367	16%	16%	16%	16%	-
19 ^k	10 ^k BancWest's	.08	.5	-	21	39%	39%	39%	39%	-
7	24 ^a BancTech	-	-	41	1868	19%	19%	19%	19%	-
614 ^l	24 ^l BancTech	1.80	3.1	13	308	23%	23%	23%	23%	-
261 ^m	24 ^m BancTech	-	-	-	1007	24%	24%	24%	24%	-
261 ⁿ	22 ⁿ BellBancp	.38	1.1	-	17	51	26%	26%	26%	-
151 ^o	7 ^o BellMatic	-	-	12	204	13	12	12	12	-
49 ^p	18 ^p BellSouth	-	-	14	2807	20%	19%	19%	19%	-
74 ^q	3 ^q BentCOG	-	-	-	307	6%	6%	6%	6%	-
47 ^r	32 ^r Berkeley	.44	12	17	2073	57	34%	34%	34%	-
21	10 ^a Bernick	-	-	18	205	22%	22%	22%	22%	-
132 ^s	9 ^s Bessell	-	-	18	205	22%	22%	22%	22%	-
132 ^t	9 ^t Big B's	.16	1.4	15	549	12%	11%	11%	11%	-
51 ^u	27 ^u Biogen	-	-	61	2547	52%	52%	52%	52%	-
131 ^v	84 ^v Biomer	-	-	17	5062	71	10%	10%	10%	-
6 ^w	2 ^w BioTCG	-	-	-	2081	24	24	24	24	-
131 ^x	84 ^x Biotech's	-	-	14	272	11%	11%	11%	11%	-
35 ^y	26 ^y BioSteel	1.36	4.1	11	1103	24%	24%	24%	24%	-
235 ^z	17 ^z BioSteel	.29	1.4	18	251	20%	20%	20%	20%	-
181 ^{aa}	18 ^{aa} BookMill	-	-	-	35	22%	22%	22%	22%	-
181 ^{ab}	18 ^{ab} BookMill	-	-	-	563	21%	21%	21%	21%	-
181 ^{ac}	18 ^{ac} BookMill	-	-	-	3853	12%	12%	12%	12%	-
181 ^{ad}	18 ^{ad} BookMill	-	-	-	1697	21%	21%	21%	21%	-
250 ^{ae}	14 ^{ae} BostCh's	-	-	31	1266	124%	124%	124%	124%	-
149 ^{af}	16 ^{af} BostU	-	-	42	428	8%	8%	8%	8%	-
141 ^{ag}	7 ^{ag} BoxEn B	-	-	38	348	13%	13%	13%	13%	-
151 ^{ah}	7 ^{ah} Briffey	-	-	-	972	17%	17%	17%	17%	-
221 ^{ai}	11 ^{ai} BrdbkTC	-	-	-	58	29%	29%	29%	29%	-
31 ^{aj}	11 ^{aj} BrdbkTC	-	-	-	206	12%	12%	12%	12%	-
165 ^{ak}	10 ^{ak} BrfCom	-	-	-	206	9%	9%	9%	9%	-
114 ^{al}	4 ^{al} Brunes	-	-	-	24	19%	19%	19%	19%	-
273 ^{am}	15 ^{am} Buffets	-	-	-	24	19%	19%	19%	19%	-
181 ^{an}	11 ^{an} BuddT	-	-	-	206	12%	12%	12%	12%	-

AMEX

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to
the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect
New York close. See p. 146. The Associated Press

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1994

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks prior the current week, but not the most recent trading day. Where a split or stock dividend announcement includes a percent or more has been added for year's high/lows. When a cash dividend one share for the year is given, it is not included. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual distributions.

- a — latest declaration.
- b — dividend also extra (\$).
- c — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
- d — floating dividend.
- e — called.
- f — New Yearly low.
- g — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
- h — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
- i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
- j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
- k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
- l — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high/low range begins with the start of trading.
- m — next day delivery.
- P/E — price-earnings ratio.
- n — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend.
- s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
- t — sales.
- 1 — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
- u — new yearly high.
- v — trading halted.
- w — in bankruptcy or receiverable or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities suspended by such companies.
- x — when distributed.
- yf — when issued.
- yw — with warrants.
- yx — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
- xdig — ex-distribution.
- xw — without warrants.
- y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
- zid — yield.
- z — sales in full.

China Changes Satellite Orbit To End Dispute

Reuters

HONG KONG — China ended a dispute surrounding its first step into the commercial satellite business by agreeing on Monday to move its Apstar 1 satellite to a different orbit to avoid interfering with signals from nearby satellites.

APT Satellite Co., a Hong Kong-based company controlled by China, said it would move Apstar 1 to the 138 degrees East slot, currently allocated by international agreement to the island nation of Tonga.

Apstar 1 was launched on July 21 into the 131 degrees East position, near a satellite operated by Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp.

A day after the launch, Japanese officials accused China of violating international regulations, and threatened to take "appropriate measures" if the satellite's relay unit were switched on. Japan asked China either to change the Apstar 1's planned position or refrain from using band widths used by the Japanese satellite.

Although APT's decision to move the orbit puts an end to its dispute with NTT and other satellite operators, some of its customers may not be satisfied.

APT's customers for the Apstar 1 include Turner Broadcasting System Inc.'s CNN, sports-

caster ESPN Asia, Viacom International and HBO Asia.

A spokeswoman for Television Broadcasts Ltd., another of APT's customers, said she was not worried about the satellite's new position as the coverage of her company's market in East Asia would not be affected.

But at least one other customer was not so happy.

The customer, who declined to be named, said coverage from the earlier position reached comprehensively into the lucrative market of India.

However, the satellite's new position further to the East would weaken the strength of its signal over the Indian sub-continent.

The customer said he would have to investigate using more advanced methods such as bigger antennas to receive its signal in India, although it was too soon to know what the full impact of the orbital move would be.

Apstar said services from the satellite would begin soon, but did not elaborate.

China has been promoting its satellite launch business as a low-cost alternative to more expensive systems in other parts of the world. The Apstar 1 was put into space by a Long March 3 rocket from the Xichang space center.

Beijing to Keep H.K. Dollar Tie

The Associated Press

BEIJING — The Hong Kong dollar's link to the U.S. dollar will not be changed after the colony reverts to Chinese rule in 1997, the China Daily said Monday.

The newspaper quoted official sources as saying the system had helped maintain investor confidence and Hong Kong's economic and financial stability.

The Hong Kong currency has been pegged at about 7.8 to the U.S. dollar, with only minor fluctuations allowed, since the early 1980s.

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

TOKYO — In a development that sounds like something out of the Dick Tracy comic strip, Seiko Corp. said Monday that it planned to develop a global paging service that would deliver information to wristwatch receivers.

Unlike Dick Tracy's two-way wristwatch radio, however, the Seiko watches would only receive 16-character textual messages.

Seiko said customers could use the watches to receive news and financial information as well as short messages.

The company has been offering the wristwatch paging ser-

Little Saigon's Mission to Hanoi

Vietnamese-Americans Pit Politics vs. Economics

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

WESTMINSTER, California — It took him eight tries and cost him nearly two years in prison, but a decade ago Philip Nguyen succeeded in fleeing Vietnam with his wife and children through little else.

This month, to the outrage of some fellow refugees here in the community known as Little Saigon, he will return as a member of a delegation from the Vietnamese Chamber of Commerce in Westminster to establish business links with the Communist leaders in Hanoi.

"I am going as a businessman," said Mr. Nguyen, 49, who is a partner in a company that manufactures water-filtration systems.

"But also I would like it if my relatives in Vietnam, if 73 million citizens there, can enjoy the same standard of living I enjoy here."

The trip adds an official stamp to the increasing flow of Vietnamese-American entrepreneurs to the country since President Bill Clinton lifted the trade embargo earlier this year. For some refugees, it is emblematic of the ascendancy of economics over politics.

The lifting of the embargo has hurt the underground economy that helped support Little Saigon, where about 60,000 Vietnamese-Americans live.

Many of the 1,500 businesses in the community thrived on the black-market transfer of dollars and goods to Vietnam, mostly through third countries such as Thailand and Taiwan.

Business boomed with sales of everything from pharmaceutical products to computers, transshipped to Vietnam by various routes. Even with much of its economy underground, Little Saigon was paying \$1 million a year in taxes to

Westminster, said Dr. Co Pham, the president of the Chamber of Commerce and the leader of the delegation that will go to Vietnam later this month.

But now, he said, many of its pristine malls and shopping centers do little business, and the community that fled Vietnam in fear and desperation is turning its eyes back toward "big Saigon."

"We want Little Saigon to be the Hong Kong of Vietnam in the future."

The true motivations around here are all business.

Yen Do, editor of Ngan Viet Daily News,

said Dr. Co, a gynecologist who heads the thriving Bola Medical Center here.

The Vietnamese community can be the middleman for exports, travel and banking as well as the recipient of investment by a growing class of wealthy Vietnamese officials, he said.

Hien Phan, the executive director of the chamber and another member of the delegation, said, "People will get wealthier and ideologies will vanish once they have a taste of money."

But the passions of the 20 years of fighting in Vietnam have been slow to die. In the fractured overseas Vietnamese community, conservative anti-Communist oppose the delegation.

In past years, a newspaper editor was killed for advocating contacts with Hanoi, and a travel agency that organized visits was firebombed.

Every day except Sunday, a half dozen demonstrators with yellow-and-red South Vietnamese flags sit in the shade outside Dr. Co's medical center.

Large yellow banners stretched between the trees read, "To foster Communism for dollars is a crime against humanity." Some patients entering Dr. Co's clinic have been harassed, he said, and some have stopped coming.

"They threaten my life all the time. I'm tired of them," Dr. Co said. "They disturb my peace, my concentration on patient care."

An organizer of the demonstrations, Dien Do, made the argument that can be heard among émigrés from Cuba and elsewhere: business contacts only serve to prop up a hated regime.

"Without foreign money, without foreign capital, without financial resources, the chances are they will collapse much sooner," he said.

The political byplay is only a sideshow to the new economic imperatives of the overseas Vietnamese community, said Yen Do, editor of largest Vietnamese-language newspaper in the United States, Ngan Viet Daily News.

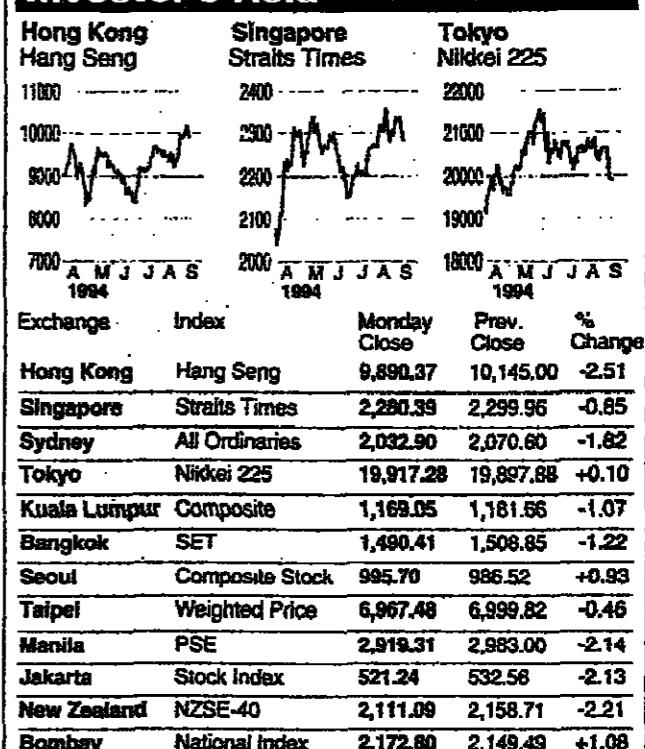
"Politics is just a sport here," Mr. Yen said. "People talk politics but they don't believe what they say. The true motivations around here are all business."

Mr. Nguyen is all business, too.

"I'm not talking about politics. As far as I'm concerned, Vietnam is a good market and we're going there. The product is a good product and it will help improve the life of the people there."

The 10-day trip in late September will visit both Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi, where Dr. Co has scheduled meetings with the four top members of the Vietnamese government.

Investor's Asia



Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

Japan said it postponed a decision on a \$30 million purchase of U.S. military support aircraft after France, which also had sought the contract, questioned the bidding process.

China is to introduce laws banning "excessive profit-making" to try to head off a "serious threat" to growth and social stability; Xinhua reported that retailers selling goods for more than a "reasonable" percentage above their average price in an area could be fined 100,000 yuan (\$12,000).

BAT Industries PLC plans to enter the mutual funds and insurance markets in India in ventures with its 32 percent-owned Indian associate, ITC Ltd.

Samsung Electronics Co., Goldstar Co. and Hansol Paper Manufacturing Co. issued South Korea's first won-denominated floating-rate notes, totaling 130 billion won (\$162 million); traders said buyers were responding coolly to the issues.

Telekom Malaysia Bhd. gained an A rating for its proposed Eurobond issue of \$300 million to \$500 million from Standard & Poor's Corp., which cited the company's "impressive profitability and strong capital structure" for the upper-medium-grade rating.

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. said it and its Matsushita Electronics Corp. subsidiary set up a joint venture, Shanghai Matsushita Semiconductor Co., with a Shanghai company to make integrated circuits in China.

Japan's International Trade and Industry Ministry said it began "informal talks" with Taiwan on lifting Taipei's ban on imports of Japanese cars.

South Korea will allow 4,000 new foreign workers this year to work at the nation's shoe factories, which have been losing business to China and Southeast Asian countries where labor costs are lower.

Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP, AP

Seiko Borrows a (Global) Page From Dick Tracy

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

TOKYO — In a development that sounds like something out of the Dick Tracy comic strip, Seiko Corp. said Monday that it planned to develop a global paging service that would deliver information to wristwatch receivers.

The service is also being introduced in Europe and parts of Asia, said Mr. Narahashi, who is the president of Seiko Communications B.V., a subsidiary based in the Netherlands that will develop the system.

Seiko said customers could use the watches to receive news and financial information as well as short messages.

The company has been offering the wristwatch paging ser-

vices in Portland, Oregon, and Seattle for about a year and a half and has about 14,000 subscribers.

Seiko plans to expand service to 20 cities in the United States by the end of 1995 and to more than 50 U.S. cities by the end of 1996, Yoshiyuki Narahashi, a Seiko executive, said.

The service is also being introduced in Europe and parts of Asia, said Mr. Narahashi, who is the president of Seiko Communications B.V., a subsidiary based in the Netherlands that will develop the system.

Mr. Narahashi said Seiko would be able to offer less-expensive service than existing paging services. While conven-

tional systems require their own towers and antennas, Seiko will use existing FM radio stations to transmit its messages.

In Seattle and Portland, the service costs as little as \$6.95 a month for unlimited messages plus a \$20 sign-up fee. Customers also have to buy a receiver watch, which sells for \$100, a price that will be reduced to \$80, Mr. Narahashi said. He said the company faces stiff competition in a rapidly-changing field.

In the United States, some two-way paging systems, capable of sending and receiving spoken and written messages are being developed. Pagers also face competition from cellular phones. There are also some bold plans, such as Motorola Inc.'s Iridium project, to develop worldwide mobile communications services, including paging, using satellites.

Seiko's system is a poor man's Iridium. It will cost only about \$20 million to \$25 million to develop the national network in the United States, Mr. Narahashi said.

NEC, Motorola in Talks

NEC Corp. and Motorola are considering plans to develop a high-speed mobile telecommunications system for the Japanese market, Bloomberg Business News reported.

An NEC spokesman said Monday that the system would allow users of portable computers or electronic personal assistants to send and receive images and sound as well as ordinary text.

China Thirst Tempts Swire

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — With an eye on China, the world's second-largest beer market, Swire Pacific Ltd. said Monday it would buy a 39.2 percent stake in Carlsberg Brewery Hong Kong for \$23 million Hong Kong dollars (\$68 million).

The Hong Kong trading house said it agreed to buy 30.0 percent of the brewery from East Asiatic Co., a Danish industrial conglomerate and 9.2 percent from the Danish brewer Carlsberg A/S. Before the deal, Carlsberg and East Asiatic both held 50 percent stakes in the brewery.

Swire said the partnership would pave the way for Carlsberg Hong Kong to expand into China's beer market.

Carlsberg signed a memorandum of understanding on behalf of Carlsberg Hong Kong to buy a 99 percent stake in the brewing and manufacturing business of the Huizhou Brewing Co. in Guangdong province from Hong Kong investment company Tomson Pacific, Swire said.

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Telstra Posts Record Profit, Seeks Growth in Asia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Telstra Corp. announced the largest corporate profit in Australian history on Monday and the telecommunications company served notice it planned to use its financial muscle to become a major player in the Asia-Pacific region.

Telstra, wholly owned by the Australian government, said net profit soared 88 percent to 1.7 billion Australian dollars (\$1.3 billion), while sales swelled 6 percent, to 13.4 billion dollars, for the 12 months to June 30.

The profit, which eclipsed the record set by Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. of 1.36 billion dollars last month, was achieved through a combination of a lean

work force, reduced expenses and reduced tax and interest charges in a surging economy, the corporation said.

"It is critical that Telstra maintain a high level of profitability to meet customer demand for new and enhanced products and services in order for the company to be successful in a highly competitive industry," said Frank Blount, chief executive.

Telstra, which does business as Telecom Australia in the domestic telephone market, plans to increase spending by 3.5 billion dollars a year over the next three years to usher in rapid changes in the telecommunications industry.

"It was not the terms and conditions that we wanted to enter that market place for, or with, so in that regards I think it is the right decision and that is positive," Mr. Blount said.

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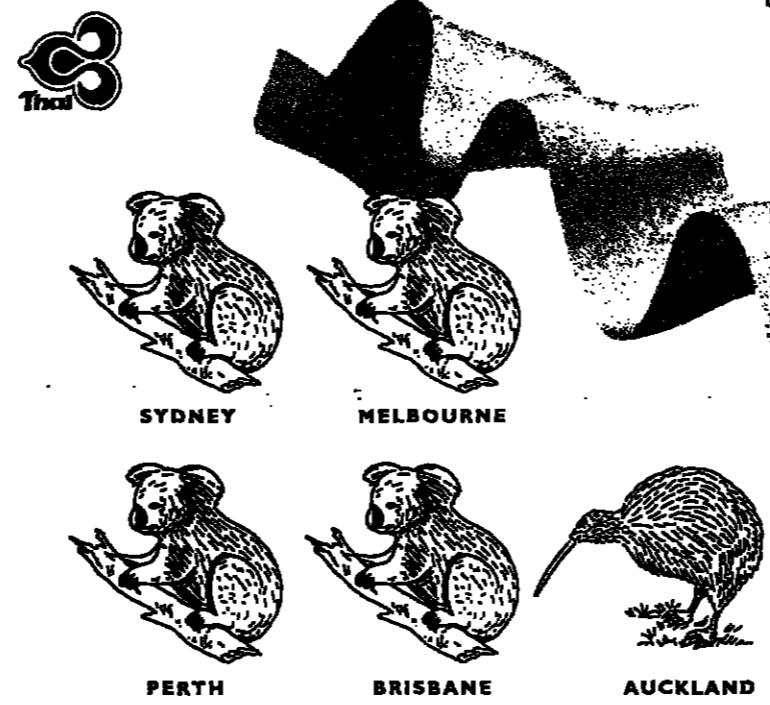
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NYSE
New York Stock Exchange

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)



***Smooth as silk is 20 flights a week
from Thailand to five cities in Australasia.***

SPORTS

Selig Group Is Seeking to Break Baseball Players' Union

By Claire Smith
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When the major league team owners declared the season all but dead by flatly rejecting the players' latest proposition, the common lament was that the strike could not be resolved because there was no common ground.

Well, if there wasn't common ground,

how come

there was a Vantage Point



— that could be found in both the middle-ground concept brought into play last week by Jerry McMorris and an adjunct concept offered up by the union?

McMorris, the owner of the Colorado Rockies and a seeker of sanity for a sport gone mad, was talking about luxury taxes, the sort that would equate high-priced players with yachts, private jets and Maseratis. In other words, if an owner wants one and has the money to play with, he can buy into that bracket but must pay for that luxury by anteing up a percentage of whatever amount he has gone over the budget in order to help smaller clubs compete.

The players, thinking that such a plan would dissuade owners from signing free agents or expanding payrolls in fair-market fashion said no. But they didn't ignore the idea and came up with a flat tax concept that, in theory, would help small markets mostly by taxing the payrolls and revenues of the big markets by 1.6 percent.

Then Bud Selig and Richard Ravitch, the acting commissioner and the owners' chief negotiator, took turns dumping on that premise. They said the players' proposal was beyond disappointing.

They suggested that it was a whopping \$70 million short of the revenue sharing that the owners had initially proposed among themselves in January. Then those two men, who head the decision-making team for the owners, reverted to a familiar refrain by saying that the players had failed to address cost certainty and the financial needs of the small markets.

But, I suggest to you, had a player stood up at the moment that rhetoric came flying across the table, pulled \$20 million from his pocket and dropped on the table, it still would not have been enough.

Why? Because the owners, revealing their truest motives more so than at any

moment before that, did not even attempt to find a way to get that shortfall covered by the players.

The reaction, or lack thereof, did not stun the players. They have suspected all along that this battle is more about power than money. It did surprise some owners, though. In fact, it devastated some.

"I guess I was naive, but it wasn't until the last few days that I began to suspect strongly that this really is a concerted effort to break the union," one owner who spoke on condition of anonymity said Saturday. "Lurking in the minds of the brains of baseball, Selig and Jerry Reinsdorf, this seems to be a genuine effort, which has attracted more than a handful of really hot owners, to do this thing."

Why? This particular owner, one of many who don't get to enter the inner sanctum with the Great Lakes leadership, has a theory about what happened and just as important, what didn't on Friday.

When the union came back with an offer which transferred about 1 or 2 percent of the money, which was far less than what we anticipated in our revenue sharing, normally what you do in labor negotiations is say, 'Well, that's not nearly good

enough, but we're willing to talk about the idea that you've got here and see if we can look for some other options or look at some other numbers,'" the owner said. "But they didn't do that."

Therefore, he said: "I believe now that there are a lot of owners who are saying, let them stay out, we're going to see this through, and all that baloney."

"How we got here, I don't know. Whether it was a long-term plan somebody had, I don't know. But we ended up here not knowing how we got here, but it's a bad situation. And I'm not at all satisfied about it. I just don't think it's bargaining in its truest sense. I don't think there's an attempt here to bargain."

SELIG SPENT a great deal of his time at a news conference Friday telling the news media not to look for owners such as the one above, because they don't exist. They do, though, even if they do not outnumber the ones in control.

Consider this assessment, from a different owner, in a different league.

"One of the scariest things is old hard-line owners think they're smelling blood," he said. "It's bizarre. It's been so long since ownership stayed intact and stood up, this

is an unusual position for them to be in at this stage of a strike. When you think about it unraveling, there's a group thinking we have them where we want them."

The players know that. Yet, when they think unraveling, they think of it in terms of the dismantling of major leagues as we know it. They now believe that the owners are willing to fight into the spring of 1995 and beyond.

Still, the players aren't thinking of cracking. They're thinking of new owners, or so Brett Butler of the Dodgers indicated when he talked of how the on-field talent would prefer trying to play in a new league rather than accept a salary cap.

Players have traditionally shown such resolve. But it's a new bent for the owners, something clearly a majority have wanted. That has led to a sort of trench-warfare mentality. Such wars can be won, of course, as happened in Europe in World War I. But how many years after that bloody episode did all sides ask whether a victory at such a cost was really a victory?

Baseball's antagonists, now thinking in terms of blood-letting, of winning or dying, will have a victor emerge from this debacle one day, one month, one year. No

Season's About Dead as Can Be'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Bud Selig, the major leagues' acting commissioner, went to the Green Bay Packers' football game on Sunday and said he still had some other owners to speak to Monday, but would make an announcement about the baseball season by Wednesday evening.

Still, he appeared only a series of phone calls away from formally canceling the rest of the season and the 89-year run of the World Series. The season, said another baseball official, is "about as dead as it can be."

"You can't fail but to be very pessimistic," said the Baltimore Orioles' owner, Peter Angelos. "It seems that there are efforts made from each side but the two sides are hardly speaking about the same things." (NYT, AP)

matter what the cost is, though, it will be far too great if all that's left to explore is what impure motives led to the gutting of the game.

Not Pretty, but Dallas Tops Oilers

The Associated Press

Barry Switzer has already learned that in the National Football League you take a victory any way you can get it.

"This was not a thing of beauty, but I know a lot of teams would be happy to take a win like this," said center Mark Stepniski after the Dallas Cowboys escaped with a 20-17 victory over the visiting Houston Oilers on Sunday.

On a day the Oilers hounded Emmitt Smith every step, the Cowboys made just enough big plays to give Switzer a 2-0 start and the honor of having more victories in his rookie season than either Tom Landry or Jimmie Johnson. (Landry was 0-11 and Johnson was 1-15).

"We did what we had to do," Switzer said.

Subbing for Cody Carlson, who was not activated after separating his left shoulder last week, Houston quarterback Bucky Richardson made his first NFL start and kept the Cowboys off guard although they managed four sacks and two interceptions.

Richardson completed 20 of 42 passes for 242 yards and twice scrambled for first downs, once on fourth-and-18 from the Dallas 38 to position Houston for Gary Brown's 2-yard touchdown run, his second score of the game, with 4 minutes left.

Troy Aikman was 14 of 25 for 228 yards, while Smith, who had 171 yards last week in going for his fourth straight NFL rushing title, had 90 yards Sunday on 27 carries.

But the stacked Oilers' line proved to be their downfall when Aikman hit Alvin Harper for a 53-yard touchdown pass in the third period for a 20-10 lead. Harper was under single coverage.

"A moral victory is for teams like SMU," said Houston line-

backer Micheal Barrow. "There is no moral victory in the NFL."

Chargers 27, Bengals 10: Mark Seay caught eight passes for 119 yards and two touchdowns as San Diego began its season 2-0 for the first time since 1981.

Stan Humphries threw for 299 yards and two touchdowns. Nairon Means ran for 107 yards and a touchdown and San Diego's defense forced three turnovers deep in its own territory.

David Klingler was 21 of 34 for 180 yards with one touch-

NFL ROUNDUP

down, but committed two of the winless Bengals' three turnovers.

Jets 25, Broncos 22: Nick Lowery kicked a 39-yard field goal nearly 4 minutes into overtime after Boomer Esiason had guided the Jets 45 yards with the kickoff.

Rob Moore put New York ahead, 22-19, with a 35-yard TD reception and two-point conversion pass with 4:15 to go.

Esiason finished 26 of 37 for 297 yards with two touchdowns. John Elway was 29 of 42 for 319 yards and one Denver score.

Seahawks 38, Raiders 9: Rick Mirer threw three touchdowns passes following Los Angeles' turnovers in a nine-minute span of the second half.

The Raiders, considered one of the AFC's Super Bowl contenders entering the season, fell to 0-2 and had their eight-game winning streak against the Seahawks snapped. Seattle is 2-0 for the first time in six years.

Raiders 38, Saints 24: John Friesz threw a career-high four touchdown passes, going 15 of 22 for 195 yards without an interception in New Orleans.

Brian Mitchell, who set up a touchdown with an 86-yard kickoff return, scored on a 74-yard punt return that gave Washington a 21-3 lead.

Giants 20, Cardinals 17: Dave Brown threw two 1-yard scoring passes to Howard Cross in the first half, and Michael Brooks and Keith Hamilton sacked Jim McMahon on consecutive plays late in the fourth quarter to preserve the victory for New York.

Faulk ran for 104 yards on 18 carries and caught seven passes for 82 yards.

Falcons 31, Rams 13: Andre Rison caught 12 passes for 123 yards and two touchdowns while Jeff George, who threw for three touchdowns, was 29 of 38 for 287 yards in Atlanta. The Falcons' old quarterback, Chris Miller, threw three interceptions, one a tipped pass that Darnell Walker grabbed and returned 44 yards for a touchdown.

Dolphins 24, Packers 14: Rookie Irving Spikes, a free agent who made Miami's roster after an exceptional exhibition-season performance against Green Bay, set up two first-half touchdowns as he ran 15 times for 70 yards before leaving early in the fourth quarter with a sprained right knee.

The Dolphin's Dan Marino completed 17 of 25 passes for 177 yards and two TDs. Brett Favre was 31 of 51 for 362 yards.

Steelers 17, Browns 10: Barry Foster, who rushed for 84 yards, put visiting Pittsburgh ahead to stay with a 1-yard plunge late in the game and Darren Perry, who made three of the four interceptions of Vinny Testaverde, stopped a last-gasp drive for Cleveland with the pick-off of Testaverde's pass at the Pittsburgh 10 with 54 seconds to play.

Vikings 10, Lions 3: Warren Moon, in his first home game since Minnesota acquired him from Houston in the offseason, completed 22 of 35 passes for 221 yards and a touchdown. Scott Mitchell, whom the Vi-



Steve Young heard defensive end Neil Smith coming as little panned out for the 49ers in a 24-17 loss in Kansas City.

Frenchman Will Head New WLAF

The Associated Press

LONDON — A Frenchman has been named president and chief executive officer of the revamped World League of American Football.

Marc Lory, who has worked in international marketing for more than 20 years, was named to the WLAF post Monday. His appointment was announced by NFL President Neil Austrian.

"The game has great entertainment value and is a complement, not a replacement, for traditional European sports," Lory said.

Lory, who received an MBA degree from the University of Chicago in 1977, has work experience in advertising, promotion and sports sponsorship. From 1990-93, he rebuilt Viarinet Optical's distribution system in the United States.

Lory is fluent in French, English, Spanish and German.

The WLAF, which suspended operations after two seasons of poor ratings in the United States, is to be started up again next April with an all-European format. The league will have six teams, in London, Edinburgh, Barcelona, Amsterdam, Dusseldorf and Frankfurt.

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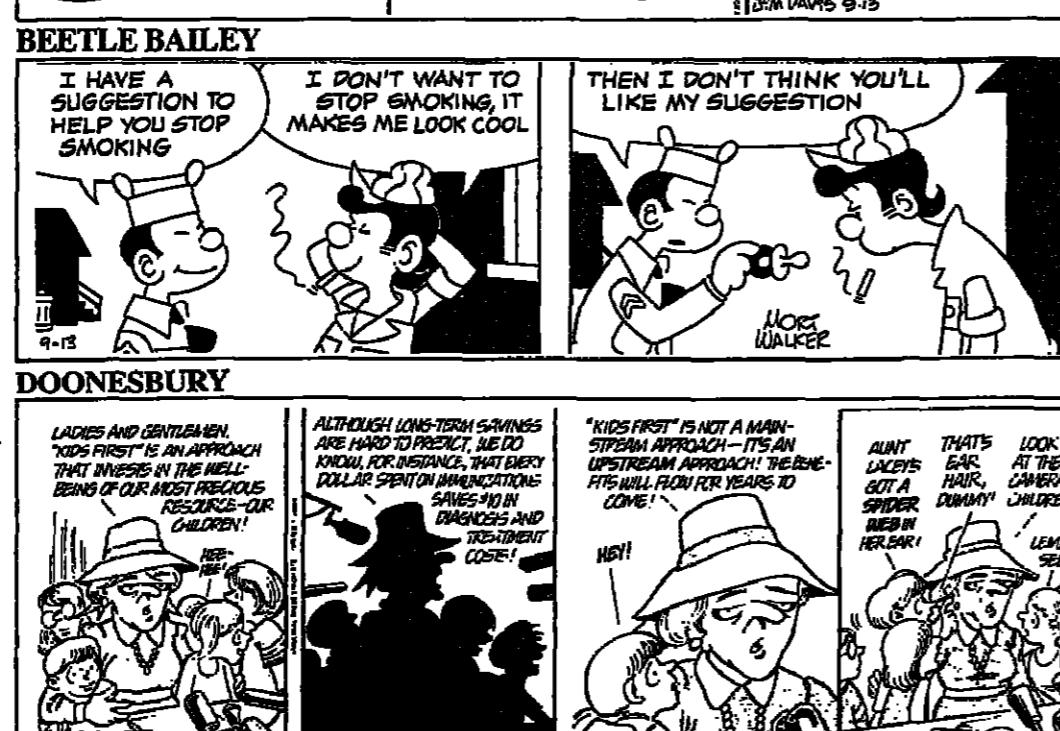


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THE FAR SIDE



BOARD

SPORTS

OCA Bars Politicians At Games

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUWAIT — The Olympic Council of Asia, seeking to head off China's threatened boycott, announced Monday that no politicians would be invited to next month's Asian Games other than those from the host country, Japan.

A brief OCA statement announcing the decision made no mention of individual political figures, but the move in effect canceled an invitation the Kuwait-based OCA, the games' sponsor, had extended to Taiwan's president, Lee Teng-hui.

China, which had threatened to boycott Asia's biggest sporting event if the invitation to Lee was not withdrawn, said it would "respect" the OCA's decision.

Chang Feng-shu, chairman of Taiwan's Olympic Committee, said his group would go ahead with an application for Lee to enter Japan.

Organizers in Japan issued a statement saying that "we will be relieved if the OCA's decision brings a peaceful solution."

The OCA said it had made its decision with a "sincere and most strong desire to maintain the unity and solidarity of the Olympic and sports family in Asia and in continuation of efforts to ensure the success of the Asian Games in Hiroshima."

The 12th Asian Games are scheduled to be held in Hiroshima from Oct. 2 to 16. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

See our
Business Message Center
every Wednesday

SCOREBOARD

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA	
Miami	2	0	0	1000	42	42	
M.Y. Jets	2	0	0	1000	42	42	
Buffalo	1	1	0	590	41	58	
Indianapolis	1	1	0	590	55	52	
New England	0	2	0	0	0	77	
Central	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA	
Cleveland	1	1	0	590	38	36	
Pittsburgh	1	1	0	590	28	36	
Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	0	44	
Houston	0	2	0	0	0	45	
West	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA	
Kansas City	2	0	0	1000	54	54	
San Diego	2	0	0	1000	64	44	
Seattle	0	2	0	0	0	42	
Denver	0	2	0	0	0	42	
LA Raiders	0	2	0	0	0	42	
NATIONAL CONFERENCE	Central	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Dallas	2	0	0	1000	46	46	
N.Y. Giants	2	0	0	1000	46	46	
Washington	1	1	0	590	45	52	
Philadelphia	1	1	0	590	23	23	
Arizona	0	2	0	0	0	34	
West	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA	
Chicago	1	0	0	1000	21	9	
Denver	1	0	0	1000	20	24	
Green Bay	1	0	0	1000	20	24	
Minnesota	1	0	0	1000	21	21	
Tempe Bay	1	0	0	1000	33	32	
East	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA	
Atlanta	1	0	0	1000	59	44	
LA Rams	1	1	0	590	27	43	
San Francisco	1	1	0	590	27	43	
New Orleans	0	2	0	0	0	41	
Sunday's Games	West	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Buffalo	20	31	35	35	35	35	35

	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA	
Atlanta	2	0	0	1000	46	46	
LA Rams	1	1	0	590	45	46	
San Francisco	1	1	0	590	45	52	
New Orleans	0	2	0	0	0	41	
Sunday's Games	West	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Buffalo	20	31	35	35	35	35	35

	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA	
Spain	1	0	0	1000	21	9	
Portugal	1	0	0	1000	20	24	
Green Bay	1	0	0	1000	20	24	
Minnesota	1	0	0	1000	21	21	
Tempe Bay	1	0	0	1000	33	32	
East	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA	
Atlanta	1	0	0	1000	59	44	
LA Rams	1	1	0	590	27	43	
San Francisco	1	1	0	590	27	43	
New Orleans	0	2	0	0	0	41	
Sunday's Games	West	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Buffalo	20	31	35	35	35	35	35

Agassi Makes Short Work of Stich in Long March to Open Title

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service

of the fourth-seeded Stich took just 1 hour, 56 minutes.

It was littered with 10 double faults and 48 unforced errors by the German and highlighted by Agassi's stinginess from the service line, where he allowed Stich just two break points and saved them both. As for errors, the player for whom focus, not image, was everything, committed a minimal 14.

"I can't believe it's all over," Agassi, 24, said Sunday of what he called a two-week "moment of belief" where — having put his game back together with a combination of talent, discipline, aggression and street smarts supplied by his newest coach, Brad Gilbert — he put his ranking and reputation on the line.

Agassi entered this Grand Slam ranked 20th in the world and conspicuously absent from Grand Slam finales since his 1992 sleeper run at Wimbledon. He left it with a No. 9 ranking, and the distinction of becoming the first unseeded man in the Open's 114-year history to dispose of five seeded players, en route to becoming the first to win here since Fred Stolle in 1966.

Agassi, the man so often criticized for having more style than substance, put on the most calculated, concentrated and mistake-free performance of his life over the past two weeks.

"This one stands on its own for me; winning it has its own place to me," said Agassi, who came this close once before but failed in 1990 when 19-year-old Pete Sampras creamed him in a straight-set final to become the youngest champion in Open history.

"He played terrific tennis," said Stich, who had played terribly enough himself to reach his first Slam final since he captured Wimbledon with his version of a sleeper run in 1991.

"Throughout the whole two weeks I was very happy for him because it was probably something he dreamed of for a long time, to get out of the shadow of a couple of American players, and he just deserved it."

Agassi's efficient demolition



Tim Clayton/Agency France Presse



Rex Features/Reuters

There must have been a love bug in the air: loser Michael Stich and winner Andre Agassi embraced, then Agassi redid the scene with Brooke Shields.

Price Keeps Winning in Canada Open

New York Times Service

OAKVILLE, Ontario — It was just another victory for Nick Price. Another national championship. Another convincing step toward becoming the most dominating golfer since Tom Watson dethroned Jack Nicklaus in the late '70s.

What is becoming a familiar refrain, Price, 37, won the Bell Canadian Open Sunday for his seventh victory this year, his fifth on the PGA Tour. The only difference: he didn't have his game completely under control, and that might be the most interesting thing about his 16th victory in his last 54 starts.

"I hit a lot of bad shots out there, but my putting bailed me out," said Price, who made it around Glen Abbey Golf Club to final-round 68 that gave him a total of 13-under-par 275 and a one-stroke victory over Mark Calcavecchia, who chipped in eagle at the final hole for a 67.

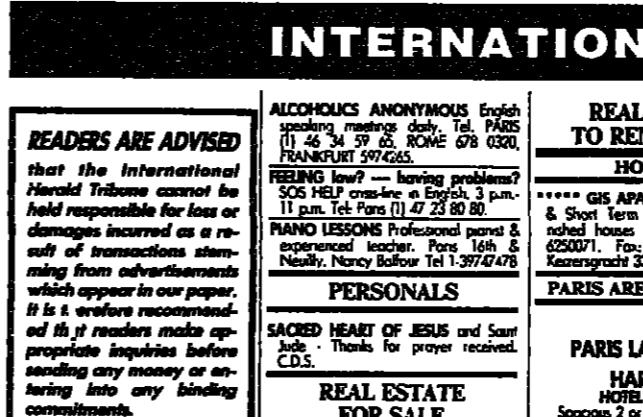
But seconds before Price had launched a 2-iron shot at the 16th hole from 217 yards away. There was a target roughly five yards wide on the green that would make the difference between a legitimate eagle putt or a 35-footer. Price's shot rolled on to the green and stopped 2½ feet short of the hole.

"It's very discouraging to play against that guy," Calcavecchia said. "I told my wife, 'Why does it have to be Nick Price again?' He's clearly the best player in the world right now, so I guess that's why it's him."

Said Price: "I know it can't go on forever. But I'm having a hell of a time right now."



Frank Gunn/The Associated Press



that used Stich's first serve for momentum and buried itself at the server's feet to grant Agassi a 4-2 edge.

Stich plastered a forehand wide of the sideline to give Agassi the first of his three set points, and he needed all when a netted backhand pass and a forehand return into the net gobbed up the first two. But when Agassi sidled up to the service line at 6-5, he jammed in a first serve to Stich's backhand, and Stich obediently bowed it into the net.

Given his 49-0 record in slam matches where he's taken a two-set lead, Agassi had ample reason to feel optimistic about converting his fifth slam finale to his second slam title.

Stich, who was hit in the chest by a serve in his semifinal outing against Karel Novak, was drilled again Sunday.

This time, he was the involuntary target of a backhand pass from Agassi that struck him in the right wrist during the 11th game of the third set and might as well have been a knockout punch.

Agassi apologized, but his sympathy didn't last long. He got himself a double break point when he pounded a forehand passing shot dead-on at Stich, who tried to ward it off with a forehand volley that bloomed sideways out of bounds. Prompted by a short ball from Stich, Agassi then let loose a crosscourt backhand that Stich volleyed into the net to fall behind, 5-6.

Given a chance to serve for the match, Agassi barrelled on to double match point, converted it with a backhand half-volley into a court left vacant by the forlorn Stich, then dropped to his knees and stayed there until the loser retrieved him.

• Pete Sampras, "feeling a lot better" after his Open defeat, according to the U.S. team's captain Tom Gullikson, will play singles with Todd Martin in the Davis Cup semifinal in Göteborg, Sweden, Sept. 23-25.

An inexperienced team of Jared Palmer and Jonathan Stark will play doubles, Gullikson said in announcing the team Sunday night.

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ART BUCHWALD

Guide to the O.J. Trial

WASHINGTON — Ever since I returned from vacation I have been trying to catch up with my mail concerning the O.J. Simpson trial. It is overwhelming, and the only way I can handle it is to answer the queries in my column.

Q. I plan to watch the Simpson trial on TV in its entirety. What should I wear?

A. For men, a blazer, dark gray pants and an Oxford shirt with a tie in the USC colors would be apropos. For women, a simple Gi-venny cocktail dress with pearls would be suitable for the occasion.

Q. I work for the post office and enjoy my job. At the same time I am anxious to watch the O.J. drama. How many sick days am I entitled to before they dock my pay?

A. You can take up to 10 days for watching the trial. Don't waste them on jury selection. Wait until the prosecution calls its first witness.

Q. My family intended to watch the trial together, but my brother-in-law and I differ on what happened that night. I maintain the DNA results indicate that the Bronco O.J. was riding in was manufactured in Mexico, and he says that it was made in Hong Kong. Who's correct?

A. I'm not sure where the vehicle came from, but the defense team now maintains that another Bronco was parked behind a grassy knoll with two men in it, one of whom looked like Fidel Castro.

Q. What will happen if U.S. troops invade Haiti while the trial is in progress?

A. The trial will not be interrupted by any of the networks or CNN. But QVC, the shopping channel, has been asked by the administration to carry the invasion live.



Buchwald

Q. What is the best type of food to serve during the O.J. trial?

A. Guacamole with corn chips is recommended for the morning sessions in the afternoon during rebuttal you could serve something more substantial, such as sausages in a blanket or cheese dip and bagel chips. If the trial continues into the evening, a menu of beef Wellington and fresh asparagus with a respectable red wine is a winner. Most of the people I have talked to are also stocking up on a variety of French pastries to serve for dessert, in case the defense calls the stand.

Q. I have read so much on O.J. Simpson that I am not sure I can give him a fair trial. Should I still watch it on TV?

A. Only if you can keep an open mind. The trial will introduce evidence that you have not read before in the supermarket tabloids. The defense lawyers have many surprises up their sleeves. Your job as a TV viewer is to weigh all the evidence and then decide if there is proof, beyond a reasonable doubt, that O.J. is guilty. You must not allow your love for the Buffalo Bills and your Hertz credit card to interfere in your decision.

□

Q. Every time the O.J. Simpson goes on the air, my wife starts talking so I never hear what the announcer is saying. She comes up with stuff like "If O.J. is guilty he should get the death penalty." This doesn't bother me. Where she and I part company is when she says "All men should get the death penalty." What should I do?

A. Tell her that she has a good point. If you agree with her, she'll stop talking while you're watching TV.

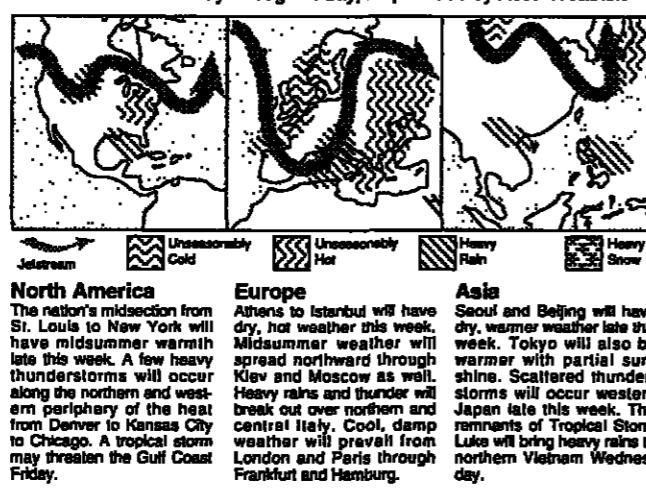
Q. What was in the sealed envelope that the defense people handed the judge?

A. A million dollars that Ed McMahon delivered to O.J.'s lawyers for a week's work.

WEATHER

Europe									
	Today	Low	W	High	Tomorrow		Today	Low	High
	High	Low	W	Low	High	W	High	Low	High
Algiers	24/75	14/57	+	25/71	17/62	+	25/77	14/59	24/75
Copenhagen	18/64	12/53	+	20/70	15/61	+	20/77	14/62	20/75
Dublin	13/63	11/48	+	15/67	12/57	+	15/70	13/57	15/65
Edinburgh	13/65	11/52	+	14/57	12/47	+	14/60	12/52	14/58
Faro	20/64	15/57	+	22/70	16/62	+	22/77	16/62	22/75
Frankfurt	22/71	12/53	+	23/77	12/63	+	23/77	12/63	23/75
Geneva	20/68	13/65	+	21/75	13/66	+	21/77	13/66	21/75
Helsinki	14/65	11/52	+	15/67	12/57	+	15/70	13/57	15/65
Istanbul	21/68	16/64	+	21/75	16/65	+	21/77	16/65	21/75
Las Palmas	20/62	21/70	+	22/70	22/71	+	22/77	22/71	22/75
London	17/62	12/53	+	18/65	13/55	+	18/70	13/55	18/68
Madrid	20/62	17/64	+	21/70	12/65	+	21/77	12/65	21/75
Milan	20/64	17/64	+	21/70	12/65	+	21/77	12/65	21/75
Moscow	20/65	17/64	+	21/70	12/65	+	21/77	12/65	21/75
Munich	20/68	13/65	+	21/75	12/66	+	21/77	12/66	21/75
Nice	27/68	18/65	+	28/75	13/66	+	28/77	13/66	28/75
Oslo	14/67	12/56	+	15/67	12/56	+	15/70	13/56	15/65
Palma	27/68	18/65	+	27/75	13/66	+	27/77	13/66	27/75
Paris	19/68	13/65	+	20/75	13/66	+	20/77	13/66	20/75
Prague	22/71	12/53	+	23/77	12/63	+	23/77	12/63	23/75
Rome	8/66	3/27	+	11/73	6/66	+	11/73	6/66	11/71
Stockholm	30/68	18/65	+	31/75	13/66	+	31/77	13/66	31/75
Toronto	14/67	11/52	+	15/67	12/57	+	15/70	13/57	15/65
Vienna	27/68	18/65	+	28/75	13/66	+	28/77	13/66	28/75
Wiesbaden	23/71	12/53	+	24/77	12/63	+	24/77	12/63	24/75
Zurich	21/70	12/53	+	23/77	12/63	+	23/77	12/63	23/75

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

**North America**

The nation's migration from St. Louis to New York will have dry, hot weather this week.

Atlantic: Intertropical wif will have dry, hot weather this week.

Central: Dry, hot weather will continue along the northern and western periphery of the heat from Denver to Kansas City to Chicago. A tropical storm threat will pass through the Gulf Coast Friday.

Middle East

The nation's migration from St. Louis to New York will have dry, hot weather this week.

Europe: Souff and Beijing will have dry, warm weather late this week. Tokyo will also be warm, with partial sun.

Japan: Heavy rains and thunderstorms will break out over northern and central Italy. Cool, damp weather will prevail from France to Spain through Friday.

Latin America

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Argentina: Heavy rains and thunderstorms will break out over northern and central Italy. Cool, damp weather will prevail from France to Spain through Friday.

North America

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Central: Dry, hot weather will continue along the northern and western periphery of the heat from Denver to Kansas City to Chicago. A tropical storm threat will pass through the Gulf Coast Friday.

Middle East

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